State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864. [NO. 2469.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $10 00 per annum, paid in advance.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $15 00.

Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 12 lines or less for the first, and one dollar for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Trinity College.

THE next session will commence on the 7th of Sept. next. Tuition from $8 to $10 per month *in advance*. Board $100 per month, payable *monthly* in advance, or about $8 per month, if paid in provisions at peace prices.

There are small extra charges for washing and room rent.

Students are requested to bring all the Text Books that they may be able to procure.

W. T. CANNAWAY, Pres't.

July 26

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best vegetable medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2 880 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3 700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $20 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal discount to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E J Aston.
Albemarle, J M Bivins,
Chapel Hill W B Saunders.
Charlotte, J Nye Hutchinson,
" F S Carr.
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley.
Concord, J Reid.
Enfield, J Cohen.
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co.
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro, Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Loftis & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien.
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J P Stinson.
Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton.
Marion, Wm Wakefield.
Pittsboro', I Lyon,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud.
Rockingham, J P Norfleet.
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burkett & Gallaghar,
Shelby, F Fronebercer.
Wadesboro, W S Bennett,
Whiteville, K Havens.
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McCo,
" W H Haslit.
GEORGE W DEEMS,
Goldsboro' N C

July 26th, 1864.

10 000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BEANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh N C

Sept 5 60-tf

WANTED.

HIDES to tan on shares. Terms, ⅓ Leather or its equivalent in cash. We can tan it in a very short time if desired by Hicklin's patent. Persons wishing their Hides tanned can send them to our address to Egypt Depot, where they will be taken from and Leather delivered at our expense. Our address is Beaumont, Chatham county. W D WATSON & CO.

References Messrs G W Williams & Co., Fayetteville.

Aug 24 61-8awtf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 21st of July 1864, my man MIKE, aged 23 years, dark complected, and weighs about 150 lbs. Said boy will probably remain, while out, in the neighborhood of Fayetteville, N. C. I will pay the above reward if lodged in any Jail in the State, so that I get him again.

ALFRED CAVNESS

Rush Creek, July 21 61 3-pd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

SAD NEWS.—We have been favored with the sight of a letter from Capt. George Sloan, of Co. I, 51st N. C. T., written at Fort Delaware, Aug. 23d, conveying the sad intelligence that many of the Confederate prisoners killed and wounded by the railroad accident in Pennsylvania, on a train conveying prisoners to Elmira, were from this county. Sampson and Robeson. The following is an extract from Capt Sloan's letter:—

"I have just heard from Elmira N. Y.—received a letter from Serg't H L Hall last night, which brought sad news. In the collision of cars on the Erie railroad near Sholola, Pa., on the 15th July, 1864, the following of our company were killed instantly: T Bryant, J W Carroll, N H Denver, J D Davis, J J Hardison, D Monroe, M McCorquodale, Wm Nannery, and T J Strickland. Dan'l Graham died on the 24th July from effects of amputation of leg. Seriously wounded: W D F Ellis, hip and legs; W R Glover, leg broken; Jno Jackson leg broken; Jas W Jackson, breast, head and back; A C McDonald, head and legs; D McIntyre, shoulder, breast and arm; Wm J Norris, head and side; P M Smith, leg and side; J D Pope, leg; J F Tew, leg, arm and head; D C Tew, breast, arm and back; A J Taylor, side, thigh broken, J C Warren, thigh. Slightly wounded: G C Fisher, D D Jones, and W T Maner.

In Co. K, S W Lee killed; J Simmons leg broken. In Co. F, Killed: Serg't S D Watson and Jesse Baker. Wounded: Wm Tyner.

A NEW YORK PAPER.—We are indepted to Col. Hector McKethan for a New York Herald of the 10th inst.

Among its correspondence we see a letter from Key West mentioning the death of Gen. Woodbury, of the U. S. Army, at Key West on the 15th ult., by yellow fever. General W. was formerly stationed at Smithville, and married a daughter of the late General Childs. We believe he was a son of Gen Jackson's Secretary of the Treasury, Levi Woodbury of New Hampshire. The letter describes him as "a gentleman, a Christian, and a soldier."

The Herald seems to be prodigiously elated over what it calls "Union successes in all directions," but where those all directions are, it might not be so easy for the Herald to enumerate. Even at Atlanta, which doubtless stands for "all directions," Sherman dared not attempt to follow up his small advantage, but actually retreated from ground that he had taken. Elsewhere, it is Confederate successes in all directions. As to food, the Herald says, "Lee is chained down as it were with his whole army until the last pound of bacon and the last barrel of flour in Richmond is consumed." To eke out the bacon, the Herald has probably heard ere this that Hampton has supplied Lee with 2500 yankee beeves, and when those give out another requisition may be made upon the yankee commissary department.

The Herald gives us the following information as to the cotton resources of the Confederacy, all of which we hope may be true—we never heard of them before—and it proposes to send an army of 75,000 men to keep this cotton from going out of the Confederacy, saying that they could do it in three months. Banks has had a [illegible] instead of keeping the cotton from going out of Texas, he had to go out himself.

"There is a great leak (says the Herald) to be stopped on the frontiers of Texas. Cotton to an immense amount is finding its way into Mexico, and thence to Europe, to meet the requirements of the rebel loan and purchase material for the war. Large quantities of munitions and supplies are pouring into the rebel States by the same channel. This channel should be obstructed by the presence of a competent force on the border under an able general. We are informed that the rebel government has a depot for cotton at El Paso which covers ten acres of ground, and several more, containing from 500 to 2000 bales, a few miles in the interior from the Rio Grande. The cotton crop in Texas, Arkansas and many counties of Louisiana this year is abundant, and every bale of it will go into rebel hands if this frontier line is not protected. The agents of the rebel government in Texas alone hold now 500,000 bales of last year's crop, and they estimate the present year's crop at 200,000 bales. At the current rate of cotton in New York to day this would amount to $560,000,000. Within the rebel lines in Arkansas there are, both in store and in the fields, 150,000 bales more, worth, at the same standard, $160,000,000, while in the parishes of Louisiana lying on the Red river it is estimated that there are 150,000 more, giving a total of 1,000,000 bales of cotton at the disposal of the enemy, on the frontiers of Mexico, wherewith to obtain supplies and maintain their credit."

GEN. JOHNSTON.—It has been so generally stated, without contradiction, that Gen. Johnston had determined to evacuate Atlanta, that such an idea has fastened itself upon the public mind, the more strongly, of course, because that determination was assigned as the cause of his removal from the command, and the substitution of Gen. Hood. The Macon Confederate declares that the statement is altogether unfounded; that Gen. Johnston had not determined to evacuate Atlanta, but on the contrary had made every preparation to defend it; that his whole movements were made with that object; but he was removed at the very moment that the soundness of his plans was to be tested.

The Confederate's denial bears an air of authority. So much Gen. Johnston might with propriety disclose. But the Army Regulations very decidedly prohibit an officer from defending himself before the public against even the injustice and oppression of his senior officer. All that he can do is to resort to the Court Martial or Court of Inquiry; and that is often so unpromising a remedy for wrongs, or may prove so detrimental to the service, that many times wrongs are endured with what patience and resignation a man can summon. We have heard recently of two very hard cases in which high officers have been obliged to suffer in silence from the injustice of their superiors. This is an evil undoubtedly, but men can bear all sorts of evils at a time like this, and for a cause in which they daily peril their lives. The time may come, possibly, in which not only Gen. Johnston, but the two officers to whom we have alluded, and others, may stand vindicated before the world. Their cases are instances, however, of "False-hood traveling a league while Truth is putting on her boots."

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES.—The Richmond Enquirer paid the Southern Express Company a few days ago $3,216 90 for carrying 91 bundles of paper from Raleigh to Richmond. The paper itself probably cost near $20,000. In ordinary times $1000 would have more than paid for paper and freight.

The new English type which we have ordered and in which we hope soon to dress the Observer will cost us at least $11,000. In ordinary times $450 would have paid for it.

SUMMERVILLE MAIL ROUTE.—We learn that Mr. Willis Byrd, of Harnett county, has taken the contract for carrying the mail between this place and Raleigh, via Summerville.

NORTH CAROLINIANS BURIED AT GETTYSBURG.—A friend has favored us with the annexed list, prepared with care by a gentleman formerly of this State, and now in one of the Departments at Washington; who says, it may be some consolation to the friends of the buried to know that the graves are carefully marked, and surrounded by a high fence. The 170 names in the list are understood to be of those who died in the Hospitals at Gettysburg of wounds or disease, and were buried in the Cemetery there. It is known that others were killed in the battle there, whose names do not appear, and who were probably buried on the bloody field where they fell. An equally accurate list of these will probably never be obtained. Of some of these, the friend who enclosed the list to us says:

"Among those who fill nameless graves, are Lieut. Jowa Royster, Tutor of Rhetoric and Elocution in the University of North Carolina, and Lieuts. John H. McDede, Wm. Mickle, N. Brooks Tinney, and Jas. W. Williams, of Chapel Hill. Lieut. Royster was one of the eight members of the Class of 1860 who received the first distinction at the University, and of the eight, there are but three survivors. The youngest of the eight, and the associate Tutor of Lt. Royster, Capt. George P. Bryan, fell leading the charge in the cavalry fight 10 miles East of Richmond on the 16th of August last. George Wilson, Junius C. Battle, and Capt. Wm. A. Wooster repose in earlier but not less glorious graves. Of the 81 members who composed that Class, 18 are known to have passed already to "that bourne whence no traveler returns." We ne'er shall look upon their like again!"

LIST OF NORTH CAROLINIANS BURIED AT GETTYSBURG, WHOSE GRAVES ARE MARKED:

Name.	Co.	Regt.	Name.	Co.	Regt.
W C Maldin,	E,	47	Lt Theo D Deems,	G,	5
G W Weare,	K,	18	Lt W A Carr,	E,	5
W G Pondexter,	G,	28	Capt G T Baskerville,	—,	28
M Propes,	—,	7	" Terrell,	H,	45
Rufus Homes,	F,	47	L R Wade,	E,	33
—— Goddy,	—,	28	J N Jones,	E,	45
Jas Sanders,	H,	59	I W Snider (2d Bat.)	G,	48
W F Lewis,	B,	28	T J M.	—,	32
Sg't M Brooks,	H,	16	Sergt C A Watkins,	H,	45
Jos J Marshburn,	—,	58	R B Estis,	H,	45
Jno H Goodwin,	B,	18	J T Miller,	N C	
Sg't Major — Baines,	—,	—	F Magee,	I,	33
Lemuel Cooley,	—,	47	Geo Moore,	F,	6
—— Shankle,	I,	52	R Conse,	C,	45
Sergt Goodson,	—,	52	Geo A Byrne,	C,	43
Sergt W H Smith,	—,	26	G G Gay,	F,	48
Alfred Hatty,	I,	52	Thos Hull,	E,	58
H H Bridgen,	E,	18	A J Davis,	K,	52
—— Gates,	—,	7	M R Hamilton,	F,	32
A Farmer,	—,	54	F Vick,	D,	32
Lieut F M Harney,	F,	14	G W Workman,	I,	32
Sergt R Titty,	G,	35	J C Huser,	F,	1
—— Epps,	B,	55	J T Williams,	H,	3
J J Outlaw,	A,	43	E Littleton,	G,	3
Lieut W A Bray,	B,	2	W Davis,	I,	3
Sergt D McKinney,	B,	2	Lieut W H Potter,	F,	3
J J Brown,	H,	2	Lieut Thos J Kelly,	N C	
J J Baker,	E,	20	Sergt W C Davis,	F,	1
A B Tew,	E,	20	C Paul,	D,	1
W W Wyett,	H,	23	M J McRae,	I,	26
J J Lowder,	B,	20	S Keith,	I,	3
Peter Yancey,	E,	19	J E Adams,	D,	55
M Mason,	G,	8	L G Cobb,	H,	45
Lieut Bogran,	H,	48	P S Bottell,	G,	47
Lieut Geo F Boyd,	A,	43	W R Arent,	H,	52
W B Trayham,	B,	20	H White,	C,	55
W M Lee,	A,	23	T B Thompson,	G,	53
—— Frick,	B,	23	T J Turner,	—,	2
W H Herring,	F,	20	B F Walker,	I,	30
Jno Wilson,	B,	12	J D Allay,	F,	32
D W Sawry,	H,	12	Thos Wallon,	E,	45
Corpl B Allen,	—,	12	Edward Barker,	A,	27
Jno Huss,	F,	1	J Fiffer,	I,	40
S Attory,	G,	1	N Cone.	A,	47
J C Freeman,	E,	6	R C Steel,	I,	6
Lieut W L Battle,	D,	37	J C Kincaird,	G,	57
J B Robinson,	G,	52	Jas Robinson,	B,	45
T Bailey,	K,	26	Wm Gilbert,	D,	23
Jas Massey,	A,	4	Wesley Jolly,	I,	32
W F Dearman,	I,	16	D A Greene,	G,	55
A J Glascon.	H,	21	S E Wallender,	E,	18
O K Parish,	I,	2	J W Pelman,	N C	Cav
Allen Dees,	B,	43	Jas M Roberts,	A,	45
J E Perry,	G,	39	Calvin Rumford,	C,	4
R N Thompson,	I,	55	Lieut P W Horbrich,	A,	53
J Marley,	K,	53	Lieut Askew,	H,	2
W W Cor,	—,	21	Lieut Alexander,	B,	13
Sergt M B Pendley,	E,	6	A J Bowman,	F,	32
Corpl S P Fassett,	K,	28	E C Griffith,	K,	32
B F Pittman,	C,	1	Capt S H White,	G,	32
F Luther,	B,	52	L Mock,	G	2
Wm Home,	H,	43	Anthony Divers,	E,	2
Thos Stilliford,	G,	2	Lieut Thos W Baker,	D,	43
Henry Danley,	K,	47	J Isley,	F,	6
Geo Linch,	I,	—	M P Ellington,	E,	27
H A Sane,	D,	11	W A Griffin,	—,	27
Sergt J A Robnett,	G,	37	Sergt A Dement,	F,	47
W A Roe,	I,	7	John R Waller,	—,	—
—— Miller,	A,	52	E P Little,	D,	37
Geo Nickson,	G,	52	Sergt M Brackett,	H,	16
—— House,	—,	47	Sergt Wm P Smith,	—,	26
—— Griffin,	—,	26	Alfred Holly,	I,	52
—— Todd,	—,	11	C Addy,	—,	26
Smith F Barnes,	G,	27	G W Weare,	K,	18
Capt E G Morrow,	G,	28	James Sanders,	B,	52
Thos W Howard,	—,	28	Lieut J W Stewart,	F,	18
J R Johnson.	—,	47	Archibald Nixon,	G,	52
Maj A Miller,	—,	21	Wm Hutchinson,	—,	32
Powell I Antor,	—,	26	Lieut J W Kerns,	B,	28
W B Marcom.	—,	47	Josiah Kellie,	E,	28
Lewis W Carter,	C,	52	Wm Howard,	E,	53
Dan'l Holley,	K,	2	Henry Hall,	B,	13
Thos E Mackey,	—,	52	Wm A Packett,	—,	55

A LONG TRIP.—The mail has just brought us from D. B. R., of Barringer's Cavalry Brigade, an account of the cavalry fighting on the 15th and 21st of August last. We should have been glad to have published our correspondents favor, which has taken more than three weeks to reach us, if it had been received in time. But it has been anticipated by the republication in the Observer of his own letters in the Richmond Enquirer, immediately after the fights.

AN APPEAL FOR KINDNESS TO ONE OF THE INVADERS.—It is a Christian duty to show mercy and kindness to our enemies after they fall into our power; but it requires a strong sense of the nature of that duty, and of our own obligation to Him who has enjoined it, to induce kindness to those who come with such fiendish purposes of wrong and robbery, and who so generally execute those purposes wherever they have the power. How any such man, so coming and so acting, can have the impudence, after being taken prisoner, to apply for kindness to those whose ruin he has accomplished, or at least intended or endeavored to accomplish, is not easy to understand. Our readers will find one instance of that sort in an article which we copy from the Richmond Examiner, which paper accompanies it with a commentary characteristic of that paper—in its bitterest vein—in this instance well indulged.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling and all the outhouses 3 miles East of town, belonging to Mrs. Mary H. Shaw, were set fire to and burned on Thursday night last. No one was living at the place, making it apparent that it was set fire to. The loss is considerable.

Deserters.—We learn that after Maj. Ashcraft's Battalion entered Union county, some 25 or 30 deserters surrendered. A few were captured. We hear of numbers of deserters in various parts of the State surrendering and taking advantage of the recent proclamation.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP 3D CAVALRY, A. N. V., Sept. 10.

Editors Observer: Since the brilliant affair of the 25th ult. near Reams's, our Regiment and Brigade (Barringer's) have been doing picket duty on the right of our lines near Stony creek. On this part of the line there is but little to interest us unless it is the "flanking" of corn fields, eating watermelons and drinking hard-cider; and but little to amuse us unless it be the effects of said cider in imparting a little more fun and vivacity to camp life. How strange it is that men will work so perseveringly for that "sweet delirium" which invariably ends in a "bad stomach" and other "dire personal calamities." But such is the way of the world, and for the present we had as well accept the fact, and waive the "whys and wherefores."

We are kept pretty well posted in information as to what is going on in Grant's rear by the squads of deserters who daily come into our lines. Many of Grant's drafted recruits profit him but little, as they come to the front one day, pass over to us the next, and then go—I know not where.

The enemy's cavalry make an occasional demonstration on some part of our cavalry front, but our boys at once assume a fighting attitude and that is the last of it. We have been on the constant lookout for a raid for several days past, but everything is still quiet along our lines. 'Tis true that there is almost a constant booming of artillery along the lines nearer Petersburg, but this everybody knows and it cannot interest you or your readers to reiterate it. If I could catch and convey to your readers the identical cannon roar it would interest them a short while because it so much resembles the sound of distant thunder; or if I could bold to their ears the eternal "pop, pop, pop" of the distant skirmish line, they would doubtless think it a hundred axes at work in a neighboring forest—for it is like that and nothing else. But so much is man a "thing of habit," that we seldom notice these things here, and a man can sleep as soundly a few hundred yards of the scene of a sharp artillery duel, or brisk skirmish with musketry, as if he were lounging in the quiet shades of home-life.

The spirit of this army is as good as it ever was. 'Tis true we regret the evacuation of Atlanta by Gen. Hood. But that is no cause for despondency. Indeed we cannot afford to despond, for in the first place it does not pay—never did and never will; and secondly it is the source of bad luck and *bad health* generally. Reverses must and will come, and we are an unworthy people if we cannot meet the shock with firmness and a stronger determination. It is a remarkable fact that the army is not half so easily depressed as the people at home. If Grant springs a mine and captures a part of our line here, we calculate that he will be driven from it and badly worsted in the end. If he swings around and gets on the railroad we conclude that he will have to give it up, as he has done twice with heavy loss. He will have it to do one more time yet. If Atlanta falls into the hands of Sherman as it has done, we expect to see him relinquish it in greater haste than he occupied it.

So we expect and so may it be.

Yours as ever, NEMINE.

Thinking that the friends of our company, D, of "Highland Rangers," would like to see an account of the casualties of the company during the campaign, I send enclosed a list which please publish:

List of wounded in Co. D, 3d N. C. Cavalry, Capt. T. J. Brooks, Comd'g Co, in the different engagements of the campaign:

May 27th—D G Smith, slightly in arm; Jno Lasie, severely in leg.

May 31st—Walter J Smith, in thigh.

June 3d—Archibald McLauchlin, in thigh.

June 16th—G W Brooks, severely in leg.

June 21st—Archibald McRae, in head, since died; D Q Adams in thigh, severely.

Aug. 15th—Lt W M McNeill, slightly in face; J H Atkins, in hip, since died.

Aug. 16th—J W Green, in thigh; Jno Mundin, slightly in foot; A G Dowd, slightly in knee.

Aug. 21st.—A D McKay in left side; R H Ryals in arm.

Maj. Wooten, who is complimented by the following Orders, is from Columbus county, N. C.:

HEADQR'S LANE'S BRIGADE,
September 7th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 21.

The following communications are published to the Brigade not only as an act due the distinguished merit of their gallant recipient, but with the hope that it may encourage officers and men to emulate this noble example.

HEADQR'S 3d ARMY CORPS,
Sept. 7th, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of Maj. T. J. Wooten, Com'dg the skirmishers from Lane's Brigade, containing an account of his surprise of the enemy's videttes at the Davis house and the attendant captures. The Lieut. Gen'l comd'g desires that you will congratulate Maj. Wooten for him upon his handsome success and to assure him that he highly appreciates the activity, ability and gallantry which he has displayed in his present responsible position.

Very respt'y, your ob't servant,
(Signed) W. N. STARKE, A. A. G.

HEADQR'S WILCOX'S LIGHT DIVISION,
Sept'r 9th, 1864.

Major: The Major General Com'dg desires me to express his gratification in transmitting the enclosed letter from Maj. Starke, A. A. G. 3rd Army Corps, conveying the congratulations of Lt. Gen. Hill to you upon your handsome capture of the enemy's videttes at the Davis house, and also to acknowledge his own appreciation, not only of this affair, but of the valuable services rendered by you and the gallant officers and men under your command during the arduous campaign of the last four months.

I am, Major, very respectfully,
(Signed) JOS. A. ENGELHARD, A. A. G.

HEADQR'S LANE'S BRIGADE,
Sept'r 9th, 1864.

Maj. T. J. Wooten, Comd'g Corps Sharpshooters: Major: The Brig. Gen. Com'dg feels a proud pleasure in transmitting to you the congratulatory notes of Lieut. Gen. Hill and Maj. Gen. Wilcox. And while he adds to these well earned compliments his own hearty congratulation upon the brilliant accomplishment of your well conceived purpose, he rejoices that you have furnished him this fitting opportunity formally to thank you and your gallant command for the steady performance of every duty—whether of dangerous enterprise or laborious watching—which has distinguished your action since the campaign began.

With great respect, your ob't servant,
(Signed) E. J. HALE, Jr., A. A. G.
By command of Brig. Gen. J. H. Lane
(Signed) E J. HALE Jr., A. A. G.

A BARREN VICTORY.—The Richmond Sentinel says, with great point:—

"Sherman confessed plainly by his retreat from before Hood—still more by his petition for a truce—that his boasted acquisition of Atlanta had gained him no substantial advantage; and that the Confederate army, which was the real object to be overcome, was intact and too formidable to be confronted. This fact cannot fail to be understood by the Northern people when they consent to drop their clamor of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," and listen to the suggestions of common sense."

This raid of General Hampton's is one of the boldest and most brilliant things of the war. Leaving Reams' station on the Weldon railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg, passed behind Grant and took his beeves from a position immediately in the rear of the centre of his lines. Sycamore church, the point which the captures of cattle, prisoners, &c., was made, is about fifteen miles east of Petersburg, and five miles south by east of Prince George Court House.—*Richmond Whig.*

Yankee Politics.—RICHMOND, SEPT. 20.—A Cincinnati correspondent of the Chicago Times says that Vallandigham contemplates no revolutionary measures in consequence of McClellan's Letter. He is sure in favor of another convention or nomination, but desires explanation on some points of McClellan's letter of acceptance. He refuses to take the stump.

THE LAST CAVALRY EXPLOIT.

From the Petersburg Express, 19th inst.

At an early hour Wednesday, Gen. Hampton, with Barringer's and Chambliss's, and Rosser's and Dearing's brigades of cavalry, and Graham's and McGregor's batteries of artillery, struck tents in the vicinity of Petersburg and started on his important expedition.

The spirit of the men was excellent. Scarcely one of them but knew the object of the expedition, the favorable effects of its success, and all were cool and determined but impressed with the importance of the undertaking before them. They were the right men for the duty.

All necessary dispositon of the troops having been made, Gen. Lee's division guarding every channel of approach to prevent reinforcements coming from a distance, an attack was ordered upon the enemy just before daylight, Friday morning. His left, near Sycamore Church, rested upon a hill, well fortified and protected by abattis. His right some two miles distant, at Cox's Mill, was protected by a series of breastworks and rifle-pits. Gen. Rosser assaulted the left and Gen. Dearing the right, simultaneously, and with like result. The attack was a surprise to the enemy, and their position was carried with a rush. The charge of our men at both points, is represented to have been faultless. On the enemy's right, Dearing's men swept like an avalanche over their works, meeting with a rapid but irregular and momentary fire of musketry, which only served to increase their ardor and enthusiasm. So sudden and rapid was the assault, that the yankees rushed from their tents *en dishabille*, and were enabled to make comparatively but a feeble resistance. Gen. Dearing took thirty-five prisoners, five or six teams, and the enemy's camp. Demoralized and panic stricken, the balance of the enemy fled in great disorder to Sycamore Church, where finding Gen. Rosser in possession of their works, they immediately surrendered.

On their left, at Sycamore church, the enemy was much more strongly fortified. He held position on a hill with formidable barricades in his front. Gen'l Rosser demanded a surrender, but the yankee commandant, seemingly conscious of his ability to hold his position, returned a positive refusal, with the additional remark that he intended to fight to the last. Gen. Rosser determined to give him a chance, and ordered his men to charge. They obeyed the command with great cheerfulness and gallantry. They reached the barricades, pulled them to pieces, leaped over and through them and reached the enemy's work in the face of a heavy fire, which fortunately did little execution. As soon as Gen. Rosser reached their position, the yankees scattered in all directions, and fled from the place in the most precipitable manner. Gen. R. took about 250 prisoners and several valuable teams, in addition to the enemy's camp.

The camps were prolific of delicacies and provisions. Oranges, lemons, cigars, crackers and good things and useful, were found in great profusion, and not a few of them were secured. Everything not brought off, was destroyed, and we learn much more was destroyed than secured, on account of a lack of transportation.

The enemy having been completely routed and demoralized, there was now no difficulty in securing the cattle, and our gallant horsemen pushed forward to gather them in. It was a great and glorious sight, and one that did the soul good, to witness them as they came up, hundred after hundred. They are all Northern beeves, raised especially for that market, in splendid condition, and all young steers. Our troops greeted them with joyful cheers, and no doubt smiled in anticipation of many a juicy sirloin.

The object of the expedition being accomplished, our forces started on their return home. Generals Rosser and Dearing were in the advance of the captures, and Gen. Lee brought up the rear. The cattle stretched out for a distance of four or five miles, in a magnificent manner. The captured wagons were loaded with seed oats and other stores captured from the yankees. Everything progressed favorably until the arrival of the head of the column at Belsches' Mill, on the Jerusalem Plank Road, 18 miles from town, where, the yankee Gen. Gregg, commanding two divisions of cavalry, confronted it.

Gen. Gregg was drawn up in battle array immediately across Hampton's road, and it was found necessary to give him battle. Rosser and Dearing were ordered to attack at once, which they did in the most determined style, forcing the yankees back in the direction of Petersburg, one mile and a half. They retreated across a creek at this point, burning the bridge to prevent pursuit. Here they planted a battery, and opened fire upon our troops, while the main body of their forces took a road to the left in order to flank us. They were met by Gen. Lee, who after a sharp fight of an hour, completely routed them. Graham's and McGregor's batteries were the meantime brought up and placed in front of the yankee battery, and such was the precision of their fire, that they soon silenced it, and compelled its removal. Lee's conflict with the yankee cavalry was one of the most decisive of the war. He not only defeated, but routed them and caused them to retreat in confusion. Cheered by their brilliant success in the capture of cattle, prisoners and stores, and determined to bring them safely into our lines at all hazards, his men went into battle with a will which made them irresistible. The yankees were compelled to retire and allow our column to pursue the even tenor of its way.

After the defeat of Gregg, Hampton continued his course towards our lines, and arrived in camp without further interruption at 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. He brought everything safely with him, losing only 20 or 30 cattle from fatigue. These cattle were brought through town yesterday afternoon, and have been placed in a position secure from yankee raiders.

In the fight at Sycamore Church and Cox's Mill, 300 fine yankee horses were captured, which will be put to useful service in the Confederate army.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on the 15th inst, by the Rev. J. McDaniel, Mr. N. J. PLUMMER to Miss CAROLINE NEWBERRY.

DIED,

On Hay Mount, in this vicinity, this morning, ELIZA WALKER, youngest child of Capt. C. P. Bolles, aged 22 months. "Of such are the kingdom of Heaven."

At her residence in Robeson county, July 21st, 1864, Miss JANE SMITH, aged 72 years.

On the 14th inst., at Rose Dew Island, near Savannah, Ga., after a short illness, from congestive fever, WM. HARLEY EVANS, aged nearly 16 years, only son of Mr. Thos. A. E. and Mrs. Kate Hawley Evans, formerly of this place.

"In that beautiful place, Jesus went to prepare
For those who are washed and forgiven,
How many dear children are gathering there;
'For of such is the kingdom of Heaven.'"

At the residence of his grand-father, W. J. Bingham, Aug. 27th, JAMES WORTH, only child of Della W. and Capt. Bob. Bingham, aged 22 months. He was a peculiarly lovely and interesting child, and the Most High "because he had a favor unto him," took him out of the arms of doting friends, and laid him in the bosom of the Good Shepherd.

Near Edinboro', Montgomery county, 17th inst., OSBORNE WILLIAMS, aged about 80 years.

In Chatham county, morning of 18th inst., EDDIE LEE, infant son of E. L. and Julia A. Tysor, aged three months and twenty days. Dear parents—

Your little Ed lies on the bier,
Earliest flowers of the year
Gather to shed their fragrance there!
Your little Ed lies in the tomb;
Low voices answer from the gloom,
"Within the grave there yet is room."
Your little Ed lives in the sky,
Where worlds in ceaseless beauty lie—
And you shall see him by and by.

DORA.

Assessor's Notice—Tax in Kind.

PERSONS having listed Oats in the straw (unthreshed) may deliver them as they are listed,—deliver them according to the estimates whether threshed or unthreshed. Depot Agents will receive them as listed, and there is no need for further misunderstanding.

By order Capt. McGOWAN, A. Q. M.

O. H. BLOCKER,
Assessor 1st Dist. Cumberland Co.

Sept. 20. 62-1t*1t

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

A Battle in the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Official information has been received to-night of a severe engagement near Winchester, yesterday morning. The result is not definitely stated. Maj. Gen. Rodes of Alabama, and Brig. Gen. Godwin [of Hoke's old N. C. Brigade] were killed.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—A dispatch from Gen. Lee says that Gen. Early reports that on the morning of the 19th the enemy advanced on Winchester, near which place he met their attack and resisted it from early in the day until near night, when he was compelled to retire. After night he fell back to Fisher's Hill. Our loss is reported severe. Gen Rodes and Godwin were killed, nobly doing their duty. Three pieces of artillery were lost. The trains and supplies were safely brought off.

Unofficial reports say that Gen. Early has fallen back to Strasburg.

From the North—Mexicans invading Texas.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 21.—The New York Herald of the 19th admits the loss of 2500 head of cattle captured by Hampton, and also his capture of the District of Columbia Cavalry and 20 to 30 wagons. It contains nothing else of interest.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 19th has a telegram from Cairo which says: Mexicans who arrived at New Orleans on the 20th (?) report that Cortinas, finding himself unable to cope with the French, crossed the Rio Grande with his force of 2000 men and 16 cannon, drove the Confederates out of Brownsville, occupied that place, and hoisted the Yankee flag. He has offered himself and his army to the Yankee commander on the Brazos.

Gold in New York on Monday forenoon was 225.

Wheeler's Operations.—MERIDIAN, Sept. 20.—The Clarion gives an account of Wheeler's operations. Martin's brigade tore up the State road between Atlanta and Dalton. Hume and Kelly stopped near Dalton, and Gen. Williams between Tunnel Hill and Chattanooga. Hume destroyed East Tennessee Road from Calhoun to Athens. Wheeler was unable to cross the Tennessee river, and went around Knoxville, crossing Holston at Strawberry Plains, came over the Cumberland mountains via Sparta and 16 miles of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. He destroyed the railroad from Franklin to Campbell's station. Gen. Kelly was mortally wounded in the fight at Franklin on the 29th. Williams', Robinson's, Debbin's and Ashby's commands have not joined the main command yet.

Remains of Gen. Rodes at Lynchburg.—LYNCHBURG, Sept. 21.—The remains of Maj. Gen Rodes arrived here to-night. The body will lie in state until Friday morning, when it will be interred.

Arrival of Confederate Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—The flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day with 1000 wounded Confederate prisoners, including Gen. Walker and 25 other officers.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—600 of the prisoners reached the city from Varina to-night at 8 o'clock. 400 more will be brought up to-morrow. They are in excellent spirits.

Tithe Notice!

To Farmers in Cotton Raising Districts.

(Extract:) * * * * * * *

III. THE Government requires that where persons have been in the habit of pressing their Forage for market, or having Cotton pressed either at home or near, that they shall deliver to the Tithe Agents their Forage in kind. The law having exempted soldiers' wives and others who do not make more than 200 bushels of corn, of course Forage is not levied, that thing with the above. J. M. McGOWAN. Capt and Post Q M., 4th Cong Dist N C

Fayetteville, Sept 15 68 2t*2t

Office County Agent,
4th Congressional District N. C.,
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1864.

The Special Attention of all Concerned is called to this Notice.

THE Assessors of Tax in Kind have been on duty since the 1st of August ultimo, estimating the articles of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Wool and Hay. These articles so far as assessed, are required to be delivered to the duly appointed Agents by

THE CRUISE OF THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Richmond Dispatch is publishing the journal of its War correspondent Bohemian, who was on the Tallahassee in its late cruise. Its first publication gives an account of the first two weeks at sea. Omitting the mere details of the long list of captures, we annex interesting extracts—

AUGUST 6TH.—This morning we were still aground on the "rip," the draft of water being too great to pass on the rip at these tides. The steamers Flamingo, Cape Fear and Yadkin, were made fast to us at high tide, and in a short time we were afloat, steaming down towards Fort Caswell, preparatory to a trial of the other bar. All day long we lay at anchor off Smithville. About 8 o'clock came the boatswain's pipe to "up anchor." Rounded the fort at 9, and at 10 were on the bar.

At this hour the moon had gone down, a few black clouds floated in the sky, and the stars shone dimly through a thin gauze-like vapor that rose from the water. A fair night to run out. After passing the bar, came upon two blockaders, one on either bow, much closer in than they had been during the day. Ran between them, and soon had both abeam; but unfortunately, a stream of flame burst from the smokestack and betrayed us. The enemy immediately showed a signal light, but no answer being received, gave us a shot, quickly followed by others. This was repeated on the other side; but every shot went over. Running at a speed of nearly fifteen knots, we soon left them in the dark; and, although they fired several rockets to discover our position by their glare, soon got beyond reach of rockets or shell. We saw three more blockaders, but passed them unobserved, and in a few hours were out at sea.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH.—After dark, gave chase to a steamer with lights set, and under steam and canvas, close hauled to the wind. There is an ugly look about her when seen closely, but we stand on until nearly alongside, when it is found we have caught a tartar in the shape of a frigate. Not caring to interfere with such a respectable craft, we bear away with full head of steam, and permit her to go on unmolested.

THURSDAY, 11TH.—We are now about 20 miles from Long Island and 60 miles from Barnegat. Seven sail in sight. Towards 9 o'clock a pilot boat appeared and ran down towards us, thinking we were in want of a pilot. When alongside, a boat was lowered and sent off in which was a large well dressed man, with a heavy watch-guard, a massive ring on his little finger, and the air of a genuine New York butcher-boy. He was prepared to take us into port—having his clean shirt in a bundle under his arm, and a few copies of the Herald and Times. We had the stars and stripes flying as he put off from the schooner, but just as he came under the stern, it was lowered and our ensign raised.

"My God," said he, glancing up at it, "what is that?"

"What ship is this?" he asked as he stepped upon the quarter-deck.

"The Confederate Cruiser Tallahassee," replied Captain Wood.

Upon hearing this the fellow was frightened out of his wits. His face turned deathly pale, his knees shook violently, and drops of perspiration started from every pore. I never saw a more perfect picture of abject misery than he presented when told his boat would be burned. This was the James Funck; or, Pilotboat "No. 32." Being a beautiful and fast-sailing schooner, Captain Wood put a prize crew upon her, under Mr. Curtis, acting master, and pilot Davis, keeping her as a tender. We obtained some Fulton market beef, mutton on ice, fresh vegetables, and a quantity of stores, from this boat.

At six o'clock we were standing northeast by east. The air was close and smoky, made more so by the ships burning near us. This was very favorable, as it prevented our smoke being seen at a distance. Half an hour on this course, and another pilothoat hove in sight on our port bow. As the other had done, she bore down for us unsuspiciously until near enough to make out the ensign, when she hauled on wind and run. These pilotboats are fast sailers, and the chase was exciting. At first we had but nine pounds of steam, and the schooner held her own very well, but as the steam increased we gained rapidly, and finally brought her round by a shot from the bow gun. This was Pilotboat "No. 24," or, the William Bell—one of the finest vessels I have ever seen. Everything about her was fitted up in elegant style and in perfect order. Mahogany berths, rosewood panels, fine carpets, damask curtains, and broad lace trimmings on beds; silver, crockery, and, in fine, everything on board was of the best and costliest description. Built only three years ago, the "24" cost $16,000 in gold; and the fitting up, $1,000 more. We found two passengers on board, an old gentleman out for his health, and a New York drummer on a pleasure excursion. Mr. Callahan, the owner, appeared a very gentlemanly person, and I endeavored to make his fate as easy as possible, assisting him in saving his personal baggage, inviting him to the ward room table, and at night taking the blankets from my own bed to make him comfortable. I gave him every possible attention, and he expressed much gratitude, protestation of my favors. At night, while smoking our cigars, he spoke of the outrages committed by his own people, and condemned them in strong terms. He repeatedly declared his treatment was much better than he had expected, or even hoped, when first taken on board. When we parted he again repeated his thanks, and held his hand to me.

[NOTE.—Upon reaching home this individual published his statement in the Herald, in which he said he was very badly used; had his hat and boots taken from him; was kept without food, and had no place but the wet decks to lie at night. He further stated I had declared myself to him one of the Chesapeake pirates, which he knew to be a deliberate falsehood. After reading this in Halifax, I determined to keep my sympathies for the future a little more in check. There were several such cases well calculated to stir up revengeful feelings against other prisoners; but I do not know of a case on the "Tallahassee" where one was ill treated.]

FRIDAY, 12 M.—As usual at daybreak, several sail were in sight. The "22" was sent off and sent after some vessels in the distance, while we steer for a large ship on our starboard bow. When alongside, she was ordered to heave to, and in doing so swept down upon us, and struck us before we could get away; but, fortunately, very far aft. Our mainmast fell, and the deck was swept clean of everything standing, carrying away even the iron bulwark rail. Being a very large ship, towering high above us, she would have inevitably run us had she struck amidships. The mast fell over the side; and the rigging being cut away, swung round under the propeller. It was some time before this could be extricated.

All being clear, we moved ahead a short distance, and Lieut. Gardner was sent on board after the Captain and his papers. In a few moments he came over the side with a very confident air, feeling sure that he, being an Englishman, would be allowed to go on with his ship. This was the Adriatic, from London to New York, with 163 passengers. There was great consternation among these people when told that the ship was to be destroyed, and they were ordered to gather up their private baggage to go on board a barque the "22" was then bringing in. I shall never forget the scene, and yet it was a trifle compared to what I saw when the enemy took possession of the town of Fredericksburg. Women and children wept, screamed and prayed, while men cursed, laughed and got drunk. Two or three elderly females went into hysterics, while others were running here and there, with clasped hands, asking us to spare them. It was some time before they could comprehend that we did not intend burning them with the ship; but when they did, all went quietly at work packing their things. They were allowed to take everything they desired, and frequently a whole boat was taken up by two or three persons with their luggage. It was a bustling scene when they came to go over the ship's side. The women were lifted into the boats as carefully as possible, and the disagreeable business conducted as well, and better than could be expected. Three or four men were so drunk they had to be slung over the side. Capt. Moore among the number. It was with great difficulty he was got out at all, as he preferred going to sleep in his bunk to the exertion of changing ships. It took nearly three hours to clear her, and then she was burned with her valuable cargo on board.

The baggage these people carried was of the strangest description—broken pots and pans, jars, crockery, crooked vases, bird cages, cats, dogs, and other pets, brought with them from the Old World. These they all insisted upon taking, but in many instances had to be refused. Women, after having become reconciled to leaving, went to the ride cheerfully enough, but became obstreperous when not permitted to take an old straw bed or basket of dishes worth less than five dollars. It was a sad sight to witness the troubles of these poor creatures, who, in many instances, had their all on board. Perhaps one-half the number were able-bodied young men, who will be found, in a month's time, in the Army of Virginia.

The barque Suliote, which was bonded, took the passengers and our other prisoners on board. We gave them some casks of water, and sent word to the captain if he wanted more two casks would be thrown overboard for him to pick up. To this he made no reply; so we presumed he had enough to last him in.

AUGUST 13TH.—It was scarcely daylight before two sail were reported, and in a few moments both were alongside. One was an English vessel, which, of course, we could not touch; the other, the barque Goodwin, of Thomaston, Maine, from Glasgow to New York, with a cargo of pig iron. This was a fine new barque, with splendid spars and double topsail yard. The captain had his wife on board,—a brave, good woman,—and a female servant. There were two passengers in the cabin, an old sea captain and his wife, the latter a perfect termagant, and very offensive to all on board. Her tongue was never idle, and her time about equally divided between abusing her husband, who bore it like a lamb, and distributing testaments and tracts among our men. The art of making everybody disagreeable was carried to perfection with this horrible woman, and the scoldings she gave the poor captain who was tied to her apron string struck every one dumb with astonishment. The last act of revenge on the poor man was just as she was leaving the side, when the old lady, in a fit of anger, tore off her new bonnet and threw it in the sea.

We got a quantity of mess stores from the Gleneven, a few luxuries, some hens, a coop of chickens, and two pigs. After removing all things of immediate service to us, Lieut. Ward had her scuttled, and she sank rapidly. Before we were out of sight she went down by the head. It seemed a pity to destroy such a noble craft, and I looked upon our work with sorrow.

I spoke of Mrs Watts, the captain's wife. She was, indeed, a brave, sweet woman, and bore her losses without a murmur, and at the same time, the taunts of the other female. Only once did she give way to her feelings, and then when speaking of their loss in connection with her children.

"Poor fellow," said she, looking fondly towards her husband, "he has been going to sea for thirty years, and all his earnings were in this ship. We were saving for our dear little children at home—five of them"—and then her eyes filled with tears and a single drop trickled down her still fair cheeks. She said that, since the beginning of the war, she had read with horror of the sufferings of the noble Virginia ladies, and only wished her loss might do them some good. This and similar sympathising expressions, together with a little wholesome abuse of Lincoln, the Zauftpe threatened to report to the police the moment they arrived in New York.

This being Saturday night, one week from our departure from Wilmington we sum up the week's work and find there have been destroyed one ship, three barques, three brigs, and eight schooners—fifteen sail. With these were taken upwards of two hundred prisoners, exclusive of the one hundred and sixty three passengers on the Adriatic. They were all paroled, a special cost being made out for each man.

SUNDAY, 14TH.—We have a few prisoners on board to-day—the officers and crew of the Lemot Du Pont. They are mostly from Delaware, but still are genuine yankees. Upon the quarter deck is a large pile of baggage belonging to these few men, and I contrast their treatment with my own when a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Everything was taken from me, even to an old and much worn tooth brush—the last article in the world to steal—and not even a change of underclothing allowed me.

MONDAY, 15TH.—Very warm, considering the cold chilly nights and days just past. The sea is as smooth as a river. Captured the fishing schooner Floral Wreath, of Georgetown, Maine, just returned from four months' fishing in the Gulf of St Lawrence. There was over three thousand dollars worth of cured fish on her, just ready for the market. The captain, named Chandler Jewett, was a genuine yankee, and the loss of his vessel went very hard with him. He repeatedly declared he "would rather have lost his wife than that schooner." This was thought to be a joke at first, but he revealed it so often we saw he was in earnest. The vessel was worth, perhaps, $1,700. In these fishing crafts some eight or ten men are engaged, and fish on shares. One-half the fish goes to the vessel, and the remainder is divided among the crew. In this case, there were seven men besides the captain and owner, and, allowing one-half, or $1,500 to the vessel, we see that each man would receive a little over $200 for four months' work. This is called a *profitable* business by these rough, simple people along the coast, and is their only dependence. By breaking up the fishing trade we destroy the great industrial pursuit of the New England coast. The Floral Wreath was a good specimen of the fishing vessels that swarm every year on the banks in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Bay of Chaleur. After cutting the masts away the schooner was scuttled.

At sunset, came upon the Etta Caroline, a small fishing schooner from Portland. She had sails down, and laid at anchor, all hands being engaged in hauling in fish. We got some fine fresh fish—halibut, haddock and cod—a quantity of ice and a few provisions. The master, or skipper, as they are called, came over the side trembling, and walking up to Captain Wood, pulled his foretop and put his hat under his arm.

Captain Wood said, "Well, captain, I must take charge of your schooner."

"No!" said he inquiringly, "Oh! you wouldn't do that—I'm a poor fellow—only a fisherman, sir."

"But you are the very fellows we are after," was the reply.

The poor devil looked ready to sink through the deck, but managed to get into his boat again, and pulled off after his dunnage. He was allowed to take everything he wanted—small boats, lines, &c., and then his craft into their small boats and towed down to the Sarah Harrise and turned adrift. We saw him safely on board, and steamed away.

The appearance of several mirages of remarkable beauty and distinctiveness have afforded us some pleasure. The fog clouds that hang low upon the water, play fantastic tricks with the sails beneath, or in them. Sometimes a *fac simile* of a vessel is seen reversed upon a cloud, apparently high in the air; sometimes it appears cut in half, one part towering, like a marble column, an hundred feet in the air. Sometimes, again, they look like little toy boats floating a few feet above the surface of the water, and then, when the mist is thick and the vessel near, it looms up largely, making a fishing schooner look as large as a line-of-battle ship. I was much interested by the strange tricks of these phantasmagoria.

Schooner Sea Flower overhauled and let loose on condition our prisoners should be taken into some port, there being at this time a large number on board. Among them was a genuine yankee girl, some seventeen or eighteen years of age, who was cook upon her father's vessel. She was a good looking, black-eyed girl, who, after her first fright was over, was not unwilling to give her smiles to a few rather handsome "pirates," who seemed disposed to converse with her. One of these gave up his room to her while on board, and this she insisted upon putting to rights before leaving, saying she "allers ben accustomed to work to home." The males were much frightened when first taken, but when assured they would be well treated and soon returned, began to develop their yankee traits; speaking in a very loud tone of voice, and with a nasal twang—cursing, using slang words, and very peculiar idioms, they caused us no little amusement. One expression was common to all, *i. e.*, "to home"—they speak "of going to home," when I was to home," &c. They spoke of their wives as "the old woman," and the man who said he "would rather lose his wife than his schooner" was not the only one who showed singularity in his conjugal relations.

"That boat was all I had in the world," said one, "and I've put five years hard work in it. Now it's all gone."

"Yes, I replied, "and your people have destroyed not only what we have gained in our whole lives, but our ancestors for over an hundred years."

They acknowledged the truth, but could not see why they should be made to suffer for what others had done. Singular enough, we have not yet found a single man who would acknowledge himself a yankee. They invariably claim to be "Southern sympathisers," "always have been friendly to the South,"—all were opposed to the Government, to Lincoln, and the war, and a majority claimed to have been threatened with feathers and tar for their secession proclivities. I presume they thought we believed this gammon, and hoped to get better treatment by lying. It made very little difference, however, what politics they had or professed—one was treated as well as another, and all as prisoners of war.

The day was spent cruising around these islands, and burning vessels marked our course. Towards night Mr Tyneus, our chief engineer, reported the coal fast going, and in order to get a fresh supply to continue our operations among the fishermen, Captain Wood turned for Halifax, and at dark we were dashing off thirteen knots an hour towards Cape Sable.

Running along the coast, we saw two small fishing schooners a few miles ahead, which, as soon as the flames of the "Achoma" blazed up in sight, turned in shore. We put on full steam and soon came up with them, and just in time to see the crews of both take to their small boats and pull towards a little island a few miles away. The schooners were entirely deserted. We headed off the boats, and ordering one back, brought the other alongside. When asked why they forsook their vessels, they replied they were afraid we would kill them all. Indeed they were very badly frightened, and hardly one out of a dozen men was able to talk intelligibly. The schooners were the D Ellis and Diadem, of Harwich, Massachusetts, returning from a fishing trip in the bay of Chaleur. Such a pack of cowards I never saw—some were crying and asking if they were to be killed, or what was to be done with them. All disclaimed any connection with the war, and vowed they had always been opposed to Abolitionism and the Government. This information was volunteered, and, with Puritan solemnity and air, they called, with impious frequency, upon God to witness the truth of their declarations. They were Methodist Protestants, and boasted of their piety. One said, "I hope God may strike me dead if I ever had anything to do with the war."

"But," said I, "you worried a terrh in that Black Republican procession in Barwick. How come that?"

"Ye—yes," he stammered, "but I didn't mean anything by it."

He told the truth, because he was too much confused to tell a lie.

The prisoners were paroled and told to get in their boats and make a straight course for home.

Obtained a Portland paper this morning, in which we are called "pirates," and a long list of atrocities committed by the crew of the *pirate "Tallahassee"* given to the public. The number of direct, unmitigated lies embraced in this account of our doings is most astonishing. One man especially, who, to my personal knowledge, was treated kindly on board, publishes a "sinner." Some stories told by the late Baron Munchausen, and generally considered difficult of belief, were simple exaggerations compared to the stories of this martyr. His clothes were stolen, his hat taken from his head his boots from his feet, and horrible to tell, he was given nothing to eat but meat and bread. When the captain of the Howard was with us, there was a Herald on board containing some falsehoods of this kind, and they were shown to him with the remark that all prisoners had received the same treatment given him. He replied, these stories were invented by the press reporters, and often without seeing the person whose statement they give. His own case was an example. When taken by the "Florida," he was returning from the West Indies with a cargo of fruit. Captain Morris purchased some pineapples, limes, oranges, &c., and paid him in gold more than he would have received in greenbacks in New York. He told the reporter Captain Morris had got some pineapples from him, and the next morning the paper appeared with a card, signed by him, in which it was stated the fruit had been stolen, along with many other things on board, after the bond had been executed. To correct this falsehood, the captain inserted a card the next day, giving the true story, saying he had every reason to be thankful to Captain Morris for his kind and courteous treatment. A few hours after, he was waited on by a man in the confidential employ of the Government and told if he wished to keep out of Fort Lafayette he had better hold his tongue about that matter. Of course he was careful how he told the truth thereafter.

It is truly amusing to see how eager all these people are to be paroled, and they ask over and over if it will protect them from the draft. They told their paroles away very carefully, and look upon them like bank bills. "It is worth $300 to me," said one; "I would not take a thousand for mine" said another. One skipper declared if it would protect him from the navy he was willing to give his vessel for it, and the captain of the dead vessel brought his whole crew on board for the purpose of obtaining paroles. It is ridiculous, indeed, to hear them converse about the draft and their fears of being taken for a soldier.

At dark, we were still running along the coast, and about sixty miles from Sambro Head, at the entrance of Halifax harbor. We go on under easy steam to make it at daybreak.

BOHEMIAN.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died from the effects of wounds received in the severe engagement, 9th May, near Spotsylvania C. H. Adj't Thomas F Powell, 23d N C T, in the 22d year of his age.

The subject of this brief sketch entered the service at the commencement of the war as a private in Co C, 23d N C T; was appointed Sergeant Major in 1862, which position he filled with entire satisfaction until July 1863, a vacancy occurring in the Adjutantcy of the Regiment, when Col Blacknall knowing his rare capacity, his ardent patriotism and having witnessed his distinguished gallantry in the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, gave him the appointment. He discharged the duties of this office with great efficiency until the battle of 9th of May, when he received a mortal wound in the leg and fell into the hands of the enemy. He suffered amputation of the limb, but never rallied from the exhaustion incident to so severe an operation and expired on the 17th of May while being conveyed to Washington City. In the death of this young man the country has lost a promising and gallant officer, his family and friends an esteemed and valued friend. Among the many noble and gallant young men who have given their lives to their country, none was more noble, more gallant, more patriotic than Thomas F Powell, and none will be more deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. In his Regt's where he was known and appreciated, his memory will be long cherished. Adjutant Powell possessed a superior order of talent, a generous and amiable disposition and a kind heart. He participated with his regiment in all the brilliant achievements which have rendered it conspicuous, commencing at Seven Pines and ending with his life at Spotsylvania—in all of which he bore no common part. He was truly "a hero in the strife." The writer of this has witnessed his conduct both in the camp and in the field, and can safely assert that no one bore the fatigue and exposure of a soldier's life with more fortitude and cheerfulness, that none was more collect in action. But he is gone. Neither his youth with the love of friends nor the affection of kindred, could stay the destroyer. It is truly a sad thought that we are called on to mourn the loss of one so young and so full of hope of future usefulness, but let us reflect that he died the patriot's death, he fell at the post of duty and offered his life in the cause of liberty upon the altar of his country.

A FRIEND.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

S N Cole, a private in Capt Kelly's Co from Moore county, 35th N C T, Ransom's Brigade, enlisted Nov'r 1861, and was engaged in many battles—having participated in the fight at Newbern, those around Richmond, Kinston, and in Maryland, at Chancellorsville, and many others; was wounded 16th or 18th of June 1864, near Petersburg, and sent to the hospital in that city, where he died 16th of August 1864. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and it is hoped that they will remember his distressed family. He leaves a wife and seven children and many friends to mourn his loss.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In hospital, Richmond, Va, after having served his country faithfully nearly three years, Neill M Beard, aged 26 years, 1 month and 24 days.

In hospital, Petersburg, Va, O W Beard, aged 28 years.

Both were members of Co B, 56th N C T, and fought bravely in all the battles in which they were engaged. They served their country faithfully nearly three years and bore the hardships and temptations of camp without a murmur. They left relatives and friends to mourn their loss. May Heaven's richest blessing rest on the family of which they were members.

R M B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Charlottesville, Va, 21st May 1864, of wounds received in the battle of the Wilderness, Benjamin Newton Kearns, a member of Co H, 55th N C T, aged about 38 years and 7 months.

Another once happy family is shrouded in sadness and mourning. The devoted husband, indulgent father and kind neighbor has fallen a sacrifice on our country's altar. No one has fallen during the present contest who was more worthy of being enlogized for his character as a soldier, husband, father and friend than the subject of this notice. Generous hearted and kind, he was endeared to all who knew him; and the memory of his many deeds of kindness will long be cherished by those with whom he used to associate. For 28 years he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and adorned his profession by an "upright walk and godly conversation." He leaves a wife, four children and many firm friends to mourn their loss. But while they mourn they look beyond the dark and dreary tomb and believe that he has joined the host of glorified spirits.

FRIEND S——.

Salem Church, N C.

Patriot and Standard please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Written in memory of Sgt Daniel McMillan, Company K, 28th N C T, who was taken prisoner near the Potomac on the 18th July last and died in the Prisoner's Camp at Point Lookout, Md. March 18, 1864:

He who now lies low in the grave,
Was once our comrade-in-arms;
He is gone from earth to his reward,
He has left all earthly charms.

Eight months ago his manly form
Appeared bravely defending our rights
Amidst the missiles of death that streamed
From Gettysburg's memorable heights.

On friends, weep not for your noble boy,
Though he fills a soldier's grave;
His memory is fully stamped in the heart
Of both the true and the brave.

Too noble for earth, his spirit has flown
And left us to mourn his loss;
A martyred patriot he is gone to his home,
To his Saviour who died on the cross.

P.

Sugar Cane Mill.

A FIRST rate mill has been put up near the Arsenal, which will grind on shares. Apply to Maj. M. P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

Sept. 21 69 2t.

FOR SALE.

8 BBLS SMOKING TOBACCO—4 lb Papers.

JOS. UTLEY.

Sept. 21. 69-tf

FRANCE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

I propose to show that it is the interest and policy of Louis Napoleon to prevent the re-union of the Northern and Southern States of America. Let him who sneers at the conclusion point out a fallacy in the argument.

1. Louis Napoleon is a monarch of far-seeing capacity and daring ambition, who conceives grand schemes and carries them out with an unwavering will. He moves not without calculating the difficulties of his undertakings, and such difficulties as cannot be removed by diplomacy, he severs with the sword.

2. Napoleon has proposed as an object of his ambition, the conquest of Mexico. To annex this country to France, with Maximilian as his viceroy, to make its rich mines of gold and silver, and metals more precious than gold or silver, its fertile fields and table lands teeming with the fruits of the temperate and tropical climes, its vast forests of trees prized for ornament and useful in the arts, tributary to his empire, is an enterprise grand enough to fire the imagination of a Bonaparte. But across Mexico and Central America will one day run railways and canals, connecting the waters which wash the shores of Europe and America with the peaceful ocean on whose bosom is wafted the wealth of the oriental world. In a few years at the extremities of these railways and canals will probably spring up great cities, whose merchants will exchange the products of civilization for the fruits of tropical lands and fabrics of semi-barbaric art. The power having jurisdiction of these cities, will hold the sceptre of commerce, and on the pages of history the names of Charlemagne, of Louis XIV, of Napoleon I, will rule by that of the great emperor who secured these glories to France.

3. The restoration of the American Union in its integrity, by compromise or subjugation, would be fatal to this scheme. That the Monroe doctrine is dear to the people of the United States, and will be maintained and enforced when they have the power, is proved by every manifestation relied on as showing the tendency of the popular mind in a republican country. The House of Representatives by a unanimous vote has re-asserted it as the true policy of the government; it is laid down in the platform of all the political parties; every representative newspaper counsels the people to "bide their time," and great assemblies grow frantic with enthusiasm when allusion is made by the orator to the cherished dogma, "America for Americans." Nor would a war in such a cause be distasteful to the Southern portion of the reconstructed nation, smarting as they would be under fancied ill treatment by the old world. If ever the States, now dissevered and belligerent, shall unite again, all Europe combined could not hold Mexico against the army of veterans which would march under the banner of the Union.

4. That the severance of the Union is necessary to carry out his Mexican idea, must have been apparent to Napoleon before his army left the shores of France. It is impossible to believe that this statesman, accustomed to study carefully the policy and feelings of nations, could have blindly overlooked a feature of American politics so prominent and so often promulgated. Almost every administration since the days of Monroe has affirmed it, often with a significant threat of war. What every school boy in America well knew, Napoleon must have foreseen, and being forewarned of the danger he must be prepared to meet and avert it.

If therefore Napoleon be a man of sagacity and daring, if the division of the American Union is necessary to carry out a course of ambition on which he deliberately entered, has he for the first time lost his well proved courage, and does his spirit quail before the boastful threats of the dissevered Republic? Will he shamefully desert his viceroy whom he has placed in a post of danger, abandon to destruction his soldiers in Mexico, [illegible] and see the French power in America be extinguished without a struggle?

Objections considered:

1. It is said why has not Napoleon interfered heretofore? It is argued that his refusal thus far to give us aid proves his intention to avoid a war with the United States. The answers to this argument are easy and satisfactory.

1. It is the interest of Napoleon to avoid war as long as possible. It was not until the Spring of 1864, that Maximilian landed at Vera Cruz. It would have been madness to plunge the new empire into a war before its ruler arrived on its shore. And since that event, time was needful to enable him to subdue all armed opposition, organize his government, provide for the collection of taxes, the raising of armies, the opening of intercourse with foreign nations. A war with the United States, even under their present troubles, would be no light matter to the strongest and most warlike nation. However thoughtlessness and ignorance may deride them, they are a brave, energetic, and powerful people, have their full share of the indomitable "pluck" of the Anglo-Saxon race. The expenses of transportation of troops and ammunitions of war from Havre to Vera Cruz are enormous, now when there is no risk of capture by hostile cruisers. But in case of war, these transports must be convoyed by fleets able to protect them from the powerful navy of their antagonists. Add to this, that swarm of privateers manned by a people always adventurous and active in pursuit of gain, would issue from American ports to prey on French commerce, and it becomes apparent that Napoleon will exhaust all the arts of diplomacy before encountering so formidable a foe—a foe strong, active, and bold, lying midway between the mother country and her new born colony.

2. It was the policy of Napoleon to delay his action in order, if possible, to procure the co-operation of other powers. Besides the dangers of a war with the United States, must be added the same Red Republican element at home, which emancipated slaves in the West Indies, and set up a strumpet to be worshipped as the Goddess of Liberty. This element always admired and loved the great Western Republic, and its fanaticism might be aroused at the tidings of a war against their favorite government, in favor of the power whose "corner stone is slavery."

3. Napoleon must be wary, lest the distrust of the Napoleonic character, deep rooted in England and on the continent, which not even "*entente cordiale*" can eradicate, might break into open hostility, if he should put into motion the dreaded military power of France to establish in alliance with the new born slaveocracy, an empire which may make its possessor master of the commerce of the world.

Objection 2d. It is urged, that if Napoleon had two years ago resolved to resort to arms, if necessary to prevent the restoration of the Union, he would ere this have developed the purpose of his mind by some act or word, either of hostility to the United States, or friendship to the Confederate States. I answer, that he has done both unmistakably. His letter to General Forey, published long ago, asserted in substance, that the interests of France require that the Southward march of the American Republic shall be stopped. Twice has he publicly declared that the restoration of the Union is impossible. Twice has he endeavored to secure the co-operation of England in offering mediation to the belligerent parties. And finding that the Palmerston-Russell ministry is unalterably opposed to interference, this monarch, noted for his cautious and reticent nature, makes two leaders of the opposition, (Roebuck and Lindsay,) confidants of his counsels, and censures the ministry for their refusal to accord with him. When a nation is struggling to continue its jurisdiction over revolted provinces, which it claims as its property, the declaration by a powerful neighbor, that the struggle will most certainly be fruitless, not only gives aid and comfort to the revolutionists, but tends to weaken the resolution and impair the strength of the coercing Government. Much more significant are such declarations when preceded by the seizure and practical annexation to France of a country, the possession of which by any foreign power, the United States have always affirmed to be incompatible with their safety.

The bitter insult and hostility intended by this conduct becomes more evident if we remember that it was announced to the world that such seizure and annexation were made because it had become proper to restrain the too rapid growth of the "enfant terrible," the young democracy whose giant strength had become dangerous to Europe. If such hostile acts had been committed when the United States were not torn asunder by civil strife, the armies of France and her iron-clad navies would long since have been tried by the ordeal of war. Napoleon knows that such trial will yet take place if he does not aid, when his aid becomes needful, the Confederate States of America.

These considerations prove that it was and is the policy of Napoleon to stand aloof until our government shall show signs of exhaustion. Whenever those signs appear, then the same power which helped our ancestors to win their independence from Great Britain will render a similar service to our people struggling for the same glories and against the same fearful odds.

But some faint hearted man will say, "those signs of exhaustion have long since been patent." A sufficient answer to this would be a simple denial of the assertion. But it must be remembered that Napoleon has been surrounded by men of the South whose pride and sanguine temperament have led them to assure him of our invincibility, or else of our determination to be "annihilated rather than suffer subjugation," and such has been the tenor of the State papers issued by our Congress and Executive, as well as of the boastful articles of our public press. His sagacity showed him that a people so resolved cannot be beaten in "six months," or six years, and thus far his views of the military strength and endurance of the Confederate States have been fully verified. Whether these views may be changed by the tidings of the fall of Atlanta, the loss of the Weldon railroad, the now proved unanimity at the North in favor of war for the Union and the extension of the conscription law over all between the ages of 17 and 50, remains to be seen. It seems certain he will not move until after the next Presidential election, which will decide whether there shall be a change of policy on the part of the United States.

It may be asked in what shape will Napoleon's interference come? It is impossible to say. He may demand of the United States recognition of the Maximilian empire, and guarantees that its integrity shall be respected, and on failure to grant them he may form an offensive and defensive alliance with the Confederate States. He may drive a hard bargain with our government, possibly demand some concession on the slavery question to appease the fanaticism of Europe. He may recognize the independence of the Confederate States, with the expectation that he will thereby drift into a war. The people of the North, ever boastful, and confident and impatient, may think themselves strong enough after some great disaster to the Southern cause to demand an explanation of him and withdrawal of his armies from Mexico. He may choose to consider some breach of his neutral rights or aid to the Juarez government, a cause of war. However this may be, or what will be the terms of the treaty with our government, of one thing I am [illegible] that there will never be entire reconstruction of the Union or subjugation of the South, because the policy of Napoleon will admit of neither. Any deficiency of strength on our part will be supplied by his powerful arm. The venture is a fearful one. Powerful nations now using words of friendship, hate him, and if occasion offers, will effect his ruin. Austria may wish to march again on Milan, or Russia to stretch her ambitious hand towards Constantinople. Whether he shall emerge with his ambition realized, triumphant and great, or the star of his destiny shall lure him to ruin, only the Omniscient can tell.

HOPEFUL.

President Davis in Greensboro'.—President Davis passed through Greensboro' on Wednesday morning. He was greeted by a large crowd of gentlemen, ladies and children. After passing to the N. C. cars, he presented himself on the car platform, and addressed the assemblage for a few minutes. He said he was glad to see them looking so cheerful and hopeful; that notwithstanding our State has been maligned she is true and her soldiers have illustrated her patriotism and heroism on every field from Great Bethel to the last fight which Gen. Lee had on the Weldon Railroad with the enemy. He likewise expressed the hope that we would be early blessed with peace and independence. He was looking to be in better health than usual, and by the light upon his countenance showed that he was not depressed, or discouraged.—*Citizen.*

Death of a good Citizen.—[illegible] A. Brown Esq., a most estimable citizen, and formerly connected with the press in this town, as Editor and Proprietor of the Wilmington Chronicle, died yesterday morning about four o'clock.

Mr. Brown, although not a native of this town or State, was thoroughly identified in feeling with this community, of which he had been so long a resident. For some years past his health had been very feable, but although laboring under the pressure of a fatal disease, he bore up manfully to the last, attending to his duties even up to the time, during the last week, when he was finally stricken down, never to rise again in this world, closing an honorable life at the age of sixty two years. He was a true Southern man in his feelings, and to the last took a deep interest in the struggle now going on for Southern independence.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Mail Robbery.—The Charlotte Times says that the through mail letter bag reached Charlotte Wednesday morning with the strap cut, and stuffed with newspapers. The robbery must have been committed somewhere between Richmond and Greensboro', as it contained papers for post offices in Virginia. The trick was detected by the mail agent on the Charlotte and S. Carolina Railroad, who immediately delivered it to the Postmaster at this place, who holds it subject to the orders of the Post Office Department. The robbers was evidently committed by some one who had access to the mails.

Medical Examining Boards.—We are glad to be able to correct an error into which we had fallen, in regard to the examination of sick or wounded furloughed men, by the Surgeons of the Hospitals of this city. We learn that the present regulation in this city is, to examine every soldier that comes for examination on the day he arrives, and what is still better, that arrangements are made for the board and lodging of every such man at the Hospitals, free of charge. This is as it should be, and we hope that the arrangement will become general.—*Raleigh Conservative.*

WAR NEWS.

The Fight in the Valley.—LYNCHBURG, Sept 22.—The Virginian has a report of the fight in the Valley on Monday, which is represented to have been of great severity. It occurred on the Berryville road, two miles below Winchester. The earlier part of the engagement is said to have gone decidedly in our favor, but a flank movement of the enemy's cavalry, necessitated a retrograde movement on the part of our forces, which was perfected in an orderly manner, without hurry or confusion. The position to which our army fell back is Fisher's Hill, this side of Strasburg, and is said to be a very strong one. Losses on both sides very severe; enormously so on the part of the enemy.

Genls H. Fitz Lee, and York of La., wounded, the latter losing an arm, the former not believed dangerous.

Gen Rodes was killed whilst selecting a position for his battery to fill a gap in our lines, by a shot which struck him behind the ear, passed through his head and causing death in a few minutes.

All was to the advantage on our side except loss of ground. The enemy is believed to have numbered 40 000, and it is reported Grant was in command.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Sept. 22.—Reports of heavy reinforcements being sent Grant prevail, and are generally believed to be true. The enemy is very vigilant on our right, evidently in fear of an attack on the Weldon railroad.

From Georgia.—GRIFFIN, Sept. 21.—1000 of our men were exchanged at Rough and Ready this morning. Gen. Govan, with a portion of them, have arrived here. The oath was freely offered at Atlanta yesterday, and taken by a good many—prisoners say by one entire Georgia regiment.

The Railroad is working through from Atlanta to Nashville, and is in perfect order. Prisoners say they met a great many of Sherman's men going home.

It is reported that the enemy was skirmishing with Hood's army near Fairburn yesterday afternoon. The 10 days truce expires to night.

From Tennessee.—RICHMOND, Sept 23.—A special to the Whig says that Gen. Vaughan drove the enemy from Blue Springs, East Tennessee, yesterday morning, capturing 12 prisoners and horse equipments.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Sept. 22.—The New York Herald of the 20th has been received. It discredits the statement of Grant's being in favor of Lincoln's election; McClellan's New York friends claim that he is for him. A letter received from Gen. Sherman says: I believe that 99 out of every 100 of this army are for McClellan, with or without my consent, and my influence will not be wanting to make the hundredth the same way. If true, the Herald says it settles the question for the Presidency.

The Baltimore American of the afternoon of the 20th contains several official dispatches relating to the fight in the valley. They claim a great victory. Sheridan's official dispatch says that after a most stubborn and sanguinary fight, he completely defeated Early's forces, capturing 2500 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, 9 flags and most of the rebel wounded. His own loss is severe. The rebels were strong in numbers and did very obstinate fighting.

RICHMOND, Sept. 23.—New York papers of the 21st say that the accounts of the recent battle near Winchester caused great rejoicing in the Northern cities.

Two small steamers were captured at Bar Island, Lake Erie, last Monday, by 30 rebels from Canada. The steamers were destroyed by the captors. Western telegrams say Gen. Neuver has arrived at Little Rock with a portion of the 16th corps. With this force Steele will be able to take the offensive. Nothing is known of the whereabouts of Price. Advices from Fort Smith say that the train which left Leavenworth on the 10th inst, was captured by rebels. The train consisted of 100 wagons loaded with supplies for Fort Smith, 600 mules, 40 artillery horses, and 2 sutlers' trains.

Stanton in a dispatch to Dix states that the draft is progressing quietly. Gen Grant has returned to the army before Petersburg.

Still another Gallant Affair.—Seven privates of the 6th N C Cavalry, on Tuesday night last, flanked the yankee picket station at Deep Gully, near Newbern, and surprised and routed a company of yankee cavalry, capturing twelve horses, with their accoutrements, including twenty-four navy revolvers and a number of carbines. The Confederates then crossed Deep Gully and attacked the picket post; they had previously flanked and captured four men. In one of these attacks, we have not learned which, one yankee was killed and one wounded. No casualties in our little crowd.—*Goldsboro' Journal, 23d inst.*

A Battle in Arkansas.—The following is the Shreveport Gazette's account of the fight near Helena, on the 28th of July

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1864.

THE STEAMER AD-VANCE.—The Standard is not willing that Gov. Vance shall have any credit for the success of this Steamer, and is anxious that the Legislature shall inquire thoroughly into all matters connected with her. So say we, but for a very different reason. We wish a full inquiry because we wish the Governor and the State to have the credit for an enterprise altogether unparalleled for its profit, direct and indirect—its gain in money, but far more its gain in comfort to our soldiers, for its contributions to their clothing and subsistence, and to the relief of their families at home. We trust that some able member of a committee on this subject will take the trouble to make himself thoroughly master of it, and will give to the State and to the country a document worthy to go down to posterity as an inscription upon this monument of the State's intelligence, enterprise and patriotism.

We fear the Standard was glad when the Ad-Vance was captured. It seized upon a rumor that there were $25,000 in gold on board—a rumor which no yankee account so far seen has confirmed—and suggested that it was the State's loss; that the Governor had borrowed it from the banks; that the people's hard earnings must be taxed to pay the loss and extravagances of all kinds, &c. &c. The following from the Conservative, evidently by authority, would seem to settle that story:—

"We learn definitely that the entire shipment of gold on the Advance was made by private parties on their own account, and for which they paid the usual freight. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State were interested a dollar in it, except in receiving the freight. The State's interest in the cargo was small, extending to only about 160 or 170 bales of cotton. Neither Gov. Vance nor the State have borrowed any gold from the Banks, or any one else, to send to Europe. There has been no necessity for it. The State owes no debt in Europe at all, inasmuch as an obligation to pay is not considered a debt in commercial parlance until it is due. Six months after the signing of a treaty of peace between the United States and the Confederacy, the State of North Carolina will owe certain parties in England a certain amount of money, payable only in cotton and naval stores, delivered at the port of Wilmington, for the redemption of the State's cotton and naval store bonds. A large portion of the cotton and naval stores to make that payment, is already on hand at points away from the enemy's reach. So far from Gov. Vance having to borrow gold from the Banks or State account, he would be glad to sell a considerable amount of exchange on England."

This would seem to be plain enough and positive enough. But it don't seem to satisfy the Standard, which says it does not credit the statement that the gold belonged to private parties. It is hard to convince a man that a thing is not true which he wishes to be true. It would be a sweet morsel for the Standard to know that the loss of this gold would fall upon the State; not that we think it wishes the people to be saddled with heavier taxes—the Editor of the Standard is one of the people that won have the taxes to pay—but it would afford such a glorious theme for denouncing the Governor and complaining of things generally. Now we have entire faith in the Conservative's statement; and are glad to believe it true—glad to believe that the Governor borrowed no gold, and the State lost none.

After stating that it does not credit the Conservative's statement, the Standard says:—

"If gold was not borrowed from a Bank or Banks by the Governor, we have good reason to believe that an effort was made to borrow it. But admit the statement of the Conservative, that the $25,000 in gold was shipped by private parties, *how comes it that a State vessel is thus used by speculators?* Who are these speculators? Who shares the profits with them? Are there any State officers or State employees concerned in this business?"

First the people were led to believe that the Governor had borrowed, without authority, $25,000 in gold, had lost it, and the people would have to pay it out of their hard earnings; next that the Governor had only *endeavored* to borrow it; which is probably about as true as the first story. Contradict that, and another can be started. As to the Ad-Vance being a State vessel, the Standard forgets that only half of the vessel was owned by the State, and it is presumed that the other owners had some rights in shipping by her.

A HARSH ORDER.—Adjutant General Cooper has issued the following Order, dated Richmond, Sept. 15th:—

"Private letters or communications, relative to military marches and operations are frequently objectionable in design, and their publication generally injurious to the military service. They are, therefore, strictly forbidden; and any officer or soldier, or other person serving with the armies of the Confederate States in the field, who shall be found guilty of making such communication for publication, or placing the writing beyond his control so that it finds its way to the press before one month after the termination of the campaign to which it relates, shall be punished, according to the degree of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial."

We are not sure but that there is some such Regulation of long standing in the army; but, if so, it has been a dead letter. And it ought to be. Its revival at present in this peremptory and sweeping language, is most injudicious and harsh. If officers and soldiers write to their relatives and friends from the army, what shall they write about, if not about military marches and operations? How else describe their situation or pour out their feelings? If they cannot write about the war, their correspondence will necessarily be so abridged as to be altogether unsatisfactory to themselves or their friends. It is almost impossible for a soldier to confine himself within the limits of this Order. We admit that injury is sometimes done by disclosures improperly made in such interdicted letters and communications, but much greater harm to the spirit of the troops will be done by forbidding them to write.

As to our North Carolina troops, the Order is almost equivalent to ignoring their existence in the army, for the Virginia papers seldom mention them, and our own papers and people are therefore dependent upon persons in the army for information. According to this Order, we suppose it is forbidden to write for publication *or* even for private information, should it find its way to the press, a list of casualties in one of our companies or regiments in a battle, and the people must wait till a month after the campaign is over before such a list is allowed to be written.

We hope the order will be revoked.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.—In noticing the statement of Gen. Grant, in a recent letter published in the yankee papers, that the Confederates had exhausted their fighting men (which is not true by a great deal,) and had "robbed the cradle and the grave," by putting into the army the boys and old men, the Charleston Mercury says:—

"When Napoleon undertook the conquest of Spain, one of his Marshals said to him wisely: 'Sire, you will not succeed; you are making war not against armies, but a nation. Every one able to lift a musket will become a soldier. You can never conquer them.' The words were prophetic. The result only furnished another illustration of the truth which all history teaches, that a brave, united, patient, persistent and determined people, especially if they have such numbers, such resources, and such extent of territory, as we possess, can be subjugated by no force that it is practical le to move against them."

Sound and patriotic doctrine. Relying upon the favor of Heaven, we have only to be true to ourselves to make this war a repetition of all history. It will be accomplished through much suffering and many sacrifices, but great and good ends are seldom gained without suffering and sacrifices.

THE POLICY OF FRANCE.—The article of our correspondent "Hopeful" presents a very striking and as we think sensible view of the policy, past and prospective, of the Emperor of the French. It seems to us that he could not afford to let the United States conquer the South, or in any way reconstruct the old Union, if either were possible, for he would far better fight the United States by the side of the Confederacy than the United States and the Confederacy reunited. If the South were subdued, or reunited to the North, the Monroe doctrine would undoubtedly be asserted at the point of the bayonet, and France would have to fight for Mexico. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose that France would not see the Confederacy crushed, but that, if we should really need assistance, and could not do without it, she would come to our help. Read the article, which presents the subject in an able manner.

A CURIOUS RECORD.—We have seen two General Orders issued by Adjutant General Cooper, giving the names of no less than 664 officers "dropped from the Rolls of the Army" between the 1st Jan'y and 1st July 1864. In the month of June 250 of them were dropped. What is the meaning of this? Were there so many incompetent officers? Or are they the sick and wounded? Or loiterers at home, away from their posts of duty? The Orders assign no cause in any case.

Whatever may be the reason for this wholesale dismissal, we are rejoiced to find that the proportion of North Carolina names is very small. There is no doubt, we think, that she has one-fifth of all the forces in the field; but instead of finding one-fifth of the dismissals from among her officers, there is but one in twenty one, viz: 31 out of 664. The dropped from this State are, 1 Colonel, 6 Captains, 10 1st Lieuts., 11 2d Lieuts., 1 Quartermaster, 1 Tax in Kind, and 1 Chaplain.

A MAN MONSTER.—The *Reverend* William G Brownlow furnishes a strong argument to the believers in the doctrine of "total depravity." As a Preacher he disgraced his holy calling by street fights with pistols. As an Editor he disgraced the party to which he attached himself. As a man he disgraces—we had almost said he disgraces the yankees, to whom he has attached himself; but that would be going too far—he disgraces the species. In one of his late issues of the Knoxville Whig he says:—

"The true Union sentiment of the country calls for the putting down of this hell bound rebellion at any cost of human life and human treasure. And if we had the power, and could control the elements, we would arm and uniform, in the Federal battalions, all the fowls of the air, and the fishes in the sea—every wolf, panther, catamount and bear in the mountains of America—every tiger, elephant and lion in Europe—every rattlesnake and crocodile in the swamps of Florida and South Carolina—every negro in the Southern Confederacy, and every devil in hell, and turn them loose upon the Confederacy. Nay, we would *poison* the very air they breathe, the water they drink, and the food they eat. We would convert hell itself into a great *torpedo*, and have it exploded under the very center of the Confederacy. Aye, we say, put down the rebellion, and force rebels to lay down their arms, if, in doing so, we have to exterminate from God's green earth every living human being south of Mason and Dixon's line!"

As some one says, after reading this one can almost fancy that he smells brimstone. Fortunately he has not the power to control the elements. "Satan was bound, lo! these many years."

A MODEL DEMOCRAT.—Auguste Belmont, the great banker of New York, furnishes a striking instance of the humbuggery often practised by politicians. In this State, several of the veriest aristocrats that we ever saw, have been leaders of the democrats; and though their aristocratic habits and feelings were well known to their followers, it seemed not to affect their claim to be genuine democrats. Look at the following description of an equipage, and remember that it is that sported this season at Newport, R. I., by Auguste Belmont, 'Chairman of the Democratic National Committee" of the United States.

"The equipage that throws all others in the shade, and causes them to "pale their ineffectual fires," is that of the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It consists of a low barouche, drawn by four elegant and fiery "thoroughbreds," with postillions mounted on the left or "near" horse of each pair. Two footmen, in extreme livery, are suspended from a high seat on the back of the carriage called the "dramble." The barouche is lined with rich satin damask, and the outside trimmings are of heavy gilt. The postillions are dressed in buckskin breeches and high top boots, with black silk velvet jackets and caps highly ornamented with gold lace. The men are peculiarly well formed, having been selected and trained in Europe with especial reference to their "build" and the extra size of their calves." Their livery is imported at a cost of about $1000, and the cost of the whole affair may be conjectured when I state that the horses are valued at $25,000, and the carriage at $5000, and the harness and other trappings at $8000 When the royal cortege makes its appearance on the avenue, with the Democratic prince in full costume, all vehicles instinctively give way, as though the occupant was indeed a "crowned head." The stables of his Democratic majesty are said to contain some 40 horses, valued at $1000 to $8000 each."

THE DEFENCES OF WILMINGTON.—As Gen. Beauregard was recently in Wilmington, on a tour of inspection, and subsequently in Raleigh, we presume he is the very high authority for the following statement in the Conservative as to the strength of its defences:

"We are glad to learn that in the judgment of one of our best engineers in the army, that its fortifications and means of defence are admirable. Gen. Whiting has done himself much c[redit] by the skill and ability shown in fortifying the p[lace]. We doubt seriously if the enemy can reach it by water, and a large land force would be required, which, fortunately, the enemy cannot now spare. Our forces at command ought to be fully able to defend the place against all odds."

THE SENIOR RESERVES.—The Regiment of Senior Reserves from this and other counties, lately organized at Wilmington, was disbanded for the present last week. Those from this county returned home on Friday last. We trust that in their brief term of service they have acquired some military experience which will be of use in case their country should again call them to the field.

SORGHUM MOLASSES.—This article, which sold here two or three months ago at $50 a gallon, fell in prospect of the abundant new crop, to $20; and since the new crop has commenced coming to market, it has sold as low as $—. There will be so vast a quantity made that we doubt not it will fall still lower. We trust so, for, getting into common use, it will greatly relieve the demand for meat, which is, or appears to be, scarce.

In Raleigh, new molasses has been selling at $15 to $20; and it is expected to fall to $5 by the barrel. In Selma, Ala., it has fallen from $30 to $8; and sugar is expected to fall in proportion. In Columbus, Geo., Molasses has sold at auction at $5 to $7 50; and it is expected to fall lower. At Charlotte, Molasses has sold at $10, and Bacon at $3.

HUMBUG.—The yankees had a grand jollification near Petersburg a few days ago over the capture of the flag of the 24th N C. Regiment. A speech was made by Gen. Meade, and medals (leather probably) presented to the captors. Several officers of the Regiment have called on the Petersburg Express to say that its flag has not been captured at all, but is in the possession of the Regiment, by which it is greatly prized, as a present from Mrs. Clarke, the wife of the Colonel.

Yellow Fever.—The yellow fever has appeared in Charleston, brought, doubtless, by a blockade runner.

The Battle in the Valley.—According to the best information we have been able to obtain, the battle took place 2 or 3 miles east of Winchester. Newtown is 8 miles south of Winchester, and Fisher's Hill 18 miles further up the Valley. It is a very strong position on the south bank of a creek which empties into the Shenandoah river, a cannon-shot south of Sharpsburg. From this point to Staunton the distance is 60 miles. Gen. Early's position at Fisher's Hill is impregnable to any force attacking in front. The only way he can be reached is by a wide flank movement up the Luray Valley.

We have been unable to obtain any important particulars of this fight, except those given in General Lee's dispatch, [in last Observer.] Private dispatches have been received, giving the information that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee received a flesh wound in the thigh, and that Gen. Geo. Patton was seriously wounded and left in Winchester. It is also reported that Gen. Wharton is wounded. We have no information of the loss on either side.

In this battle our forces were greatly outnumbered. A gentleman recently on Gen. Early's staff, who left Winchester on last Sunday night, says Sheridan has 35,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry. It is believed that the yankee force in the Valley has been recently greatly augmented by reinforcements from the Mississippi Valley and from Sherman's army. Some think that Sherman has sent to Virginia as many as 20,000 troops.

From a gentleman who left Gen. Early's army on Monday night we have some few particulars of the fight.

The attack was made by the enemy on Monday morning, just after daybreak. Our camp was taken completely by surprise. The enemy came upon our men in overpowering force, and his attack was so sudden and unexpected that our forces were thrown, for the while, into considerable confusion.

The fight raged all day. At night Gen. Early fell back to Fisher's Hill, bringing off all his wagons and supplies. This point, Fisher's Hill, is 2 miles this side of of Strasburg and 8 this side of Winchester.

The enemy had been strongly reinforced just before the fight. Accounts state that reinforcements to the number of some 15 or 20,000 men had been received. Everything indicated that the enemy was in great strength.

General Rodes was killed about 10 o'clock in the morning, while in the act of rallying some portion of his division. He was struck on the head by a fragment of shell and was killed instantly—never speaking after receiving the blow.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was reported wounded, but it was thought not seriously.

The enemy made no pursuit of our forces in their retreat. When our informant left our army had reached Fisher's Hill.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Rapidan Raid.—This affair is over. The enemy having burned the Rapidan bridge and committed sundry other depredations, they were arrested by the sound of a locomotive whistle in their rear. It being evident that they had cut off a train at Culpeper C. H., through which place, it appears, they did not come—they started back to capture it. The train came nearly up to the bridge, and was shrieking away in the most frantic and distressed manner imaginable. The raiders were sure of having a good thing of it, and hastened towards the scene of distress. As they came in sight, the train commenced moving back slowly, as if almost out of steam. Nothing could have been more excessively rich to the raiders and they followed, full of fun. But the train kept on backing, keeping just out of range, until suddenly the raiders received a volley of musketry, several hundred of Confederate soldiers sprung upon them, and a fierce fight ensued. A large number of horses that had been captured by the enemy were recaptured, many of them were killed and wounded, and with the exception of some taken prisoners, the rest were dispersed, and it is supposed, made their escape.

Richmond Enquirer.

The Prisoners by Flag of Truce.—Thirty-one of the prisoners died on the steamer on the voyage from Point Lookout to Vasina, which is a ghastly commentary upon boasted Yankee care and generosity exhibited towards our prisoners.

We learn from prisoners that the average number of Confederate prisoners held at Fort Delaware since the battle of Gettysburg, was 6,500; died in an interval of sixteen months, 3,300: at Point Lookout 8,000 were held at the time the prisoners left; 8,222 at Fort Delaware, less 500 who came away under this flag of truce. The returned prisoners say they have suffered enough and will never be taken prisoners again. Their patriotism and devotion to the Southern cause is still unshaken by long, weary, hungry months of confinement.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Kentucky.—Our accounts from the new Military Department of Kentucky are of very recent date and of a decidedly cheering character. Recruits are flocking to our standard in large numbers, and with proper management a very formidable force will soon be gathered under Gen. Johnson's command, finely mounted and equipped by the loyal citizens of the Department.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

Deserters.—Every day and night, on the arrival of the cars, large numbers of deserters who have given themselves up, pass by our office door on their way to Camp Holmes, from whence they are forwarded to their respective commands. This has been the case for several weeks past, and we suppose some two or three thousand have thus been returned to duty.—*Ral. Confederate.*

Chatham Superior Court.—We learn but one day was occupied by his Hon. Judge French in disposing of the criminal and civil dockets. The notorious Bill Owens was in prison there, expecting his trial, which had been moved there from Randolph; but not a single paper was sent up by the clerk of that county, nor was there a single witness present.

Greensboro' Citizen.

Yellow Fever in Newbern.—Intelligence by flag of truce which arrived back from the yankee lines yesterday morning, leaves no doubt whatever of the existence of yellow fever in Newbern. It is raging violently, killing a large number daily, and all communication between Newbern and other yankee posts, north or south, is subject to quarantine regulations.

Goldsborough Journal, 24th.

The Peace Men in Council.—The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writes (September 13) as follows:

"The peace men have just concluded an extended conference. Aleck Long yesterday offered a resolution in caucus that another ticket be nominated. Citizen Corry and he made violent speeches on the subject. This evening they received a despatch from a similar caucus in New York city, composed of delegates from all parts of the country, advising that, under the circumstances, it was best not to nominate another ticket. They then adjourned *sine die* without taking any action, but tacitly agreeing to support the ticket."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Hale:—I find the annexed in "Tomlinson's Cyclopedia of Useful Arts," I think it valuable information to consumers of Bituminous Coal.

S. J. HINSDALE.

ECONOMY IN USING BITUMINOUS COAL.

Fill the grate with fresh coals quite up to the upper bar but one; then lay on the wood in the usual manner, rather collected in a mass than scattered: over the wood place the cinders of the preceding day, piled as high as the grate will admit and placed in rather large fragments, in order that the draught may be free; a bit or two of fresh coal may be added to the cinders when once they are lighted, but no small coal must be thrown on at first. When all is prepared, light the wood, when the cinders in a short time becoming thoroughly ignited, the gas rising from the coals below, which will now be affected by the heat, will take fire as it passes through them, leaving a very small portion of smoke to go up the chimney. One advantage in this mode of lighting is, that small coal is better suited to the purpose than large except a few pieces in front, to keep the small from falling out of the grate. It is stated that a fire lighted in this way will burn all day without anything being done to it.

When the upper part begins to cake it must be stirred, but the lower part must not be touched. The apertures at the bottom of the grate must be kept closed either by the dust and ashes of the former day's fire or by means of the small coal-dust contained in the coal used for lighting the fire. In this case it will continue to burn with a smouldering heat for thirteen or fourteen hours, with so little consumption of fuel, that at the end of that time, on being stirred up and air admitted, a lively fire is produced. Even when smouldering the fire gives out a moderate degree of heat

Tar is selling in New York at two dollars a pound. It used to sell at eighty cents a barrel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the Army in Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 23.—The armistice expired yesterday, 703 yankees and 500 Confederates yet remaining to be exchanged. This will be done in a day or two.

Sherman's cavalry is supposed to have left Atlanta on Thursday, passing out to the right, but up to last accounts there has been no general movement of his infantry. No advance in this direction is anticipated. Sherman is supposed to have 40,000 effective men. His stock is in the worst plight.

Our truce officers report that the yankees yesterday received a dispatch from Sec'y Stanton claiming that Sheridan had defeated Early, taking 5,000 prisoners, 5 pieces of artillery, and 9 stands of colors, and driving Early 18 miles.

MACON, Sept. 25.—There is nothing new from the front. Persons who left Atlanta yesterday report that up to that time the Federal army had made no move in force. Sherman was still bringing up heavy supplies.

President Davis in Georgia.—MACON, Sept. 23.—President Davis arrived here this morning, *en route* for Gen. Hood's army. He made a speech at the Baptist Church, taking a hopeful view of the future. He said that Sherman would soon be forced to retreat, and that the scenes of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow in 1812 would be re-enacted.

The Enemy's Movements in the Valley.—LYNCHBURG, Va., Sept. 23—The enemy, supposed to be a portion of Sheridan's column, have made their appearance at Culpeper in heavy force, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. Their cavalry crossed the Rappahannock at Welford's ford yesterday. Their infantry is within 3 miles of Culpeper C. H. It is believed the infantry will attempt to advance up the Railroad towards Gordonsville, and the cavalry is moving in the direction of Charlottesville.

From the North.—RICHMOND, Sept. 25.—The N. Y. Herald of the 22d contains no war news of importance. Several of the rebels who captured and burned the steamers on Lake Erie have been taken. Price's rebel army was at Pocahontas; Shelby at Powhatan on the 12th; 1000 rebels reported at Chalk Bluff. Gold 221.

European advices are to the 11th. The owner of the Georgia has been notified that he need expect no interference by the British Gov't in his behalf, and that he must defend his interests in the United States Prize Courts.

Capt. Semmes is reported again afloat, in a fine steamer with 300 men.

Railroad Accident.—MACON, Sept. 23.—An accident occurred on the Columbus railroad this morning, by which 8 persons were killed and 36 wounded, 6 mortally.

Promoted.—Col. Basil W. Duke of Kentucky, and brother-in-law of the gallant and lamented Gen. Morgan, has been made a Brigadier General. Gen. Duke entered the service as a lieutenant in his old company. His command is at present, we learn, in East Tennessee.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Beef for the Army.—A large number of cattle and yearlings were driven through this city yesterday morning, on their way to Gen. Lee's army, on the south side of the river. They were a portion of the fruits of Gen. Early's recent engagements with the yankees in the Valley of Virginia. There need be no apprehension of a scarcity of fresh meat for our soldiers this winter, for already, we have been assured, there has been enough captured from the yankees to abundantly supply them.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

The Blockade at Wilmington.—The enemy expend a great deal of labor and energy in the attempt to seal up the port of Wilmington. They have now lines of blockading vessels, that stretch like picket line around the entrance to the Cape Fear river. The vessels composing the inner line of blockaders have, each, a prescribed piece of water to watch, and are constantly in motion backwards and forwards over it, like a sentinel treading his beat. And yet, despite of all, our vessels get through.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

A Valuable Labor-saving Machine.—During his life time, Mr. Jno Lewis, of this county, invented a number of valuable improvements in an old cotton picking and spinning Machine. His wife, who is his Executrix, applied for a patent from the Patent Office at Richmond, which she has obtained. Her son, a most enterprising young man, has one now in this place. We would advise all who have large slave families and others who are able and have not many hands to procure one of these machines. It is a great labor saver. One person can pick, card and spin with it as much cotton as twelve hands can do on a wheel in the same time. Mr. Lewis deserves encouragement in his enterprise, and we hope he will receive it.

Greensboro' Citizen.

Promoted.—Lieut. George S. Dewey, Adjutant of the 1st N. C. Cavalry, has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co H of said Regiment, on the ground of peculiar valor and skill exhibited on the battle field.

Resigned.—Capt. S. M. Stanford, 51st Regiment, and Capt. Joseph O. Cherry, 59th Regiment N. C Troops, have resigned.—*Ral. Conservative*

The Selma Hospitals.—We learn from Maj J. L. Power, Superintendent of Army Records for Mississippi Troops, and who is visiting the several hospitals for data in relation to deceased soldiers, some items of interest in relation to the General and Wayside Hospitals at Selma. Since the establishment of the former, April 10, 1862, until the 12th day of September, 1864, 5,205 patients have been admitted, of which 108 died, from the several States, as follows: Alabama, 63; Mississippi, 7; Arkansas, 6; Louisiana, 6; Georgia, 4; Tennessee, 4; Texas, 3; Missouri, 3; South Carolina, 1; Virginia, 1. The admissions in the Wayside Hospital, since its establishment on the 20th of November, 1863, to the 15th of September, 1864, have been 15,449, of which 8 died. The Major speaks in eulogizing terms of the cleanliness and system which is apparent in both hospitals, and pronounces them model establishments.

Selma Mississippian.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Bacon 6 00 Pork 2 50. Lard $5 to 5 50.
Beef 1 50 to 2 00 per pound, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 5 00 to 6 00.
Cotton 1 50 to 1 75. Coffee 12 50 to 15 00.
Cotton Yarn—20 00 to 40 00 per bunch
Copperas, retail $5. Dried Fruit 1 00 to 1 50 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 to 3 00 per dozen.
Extract Logwood 6 00 to 8 00 per lb
Flour—Super, $220. Family, $225
Flaxseed 8 00 to 9 00 per bu.
Fodder 10 00 Hay 3 00. Shucks 6 50.
Green Apples 4 00 to 5 00 per bushel.
Grain—Corn $25 00 to $26 00. Wheat $25 00. Rye $15 to $20 Oats $10. Peas 15 00
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 5 00 to 6 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 00 to 3 50.
Leather—Upper 20 00, Sole 17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $45 00. Apple and Peach Brandy $40 00 to $45 00
Molasses, country made, 16 00 to 20 00.
Rice 60 lb cask
Sugar 8 00 per bbl; retail 9 00 to 10 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb., Toilet 5 00.
Soda 5 00, retail.
Nails 3 00 to 4 00 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $10 to $15 bush; sweet $5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, 1 40 to 3 00.
Salt 35 00 to 37 50 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00 to 3 50. Wool $5 to 36

PRESSMAN WANTED.

ONE accustomed to Power Presses as well as Hand Press work and of steady and industrious habits, may find constant employment at this Office. Sept 26

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, Haymount, on the evening of the 22d, by Rev. J. M. Sherwood, Mr. DUNCAN McRAE O'HANLON to Miss MIRIAM C., eldest daughter of Jos. A. Worth, Esq., of Fayetteville.

On the evening of 22d inst., in this vicinity, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Lt. ALONZO GARRISON of Wilmington to Miss BELLA L., eldest daughter of Rev. J. M. Beasley.

In this town, 22d inst., by G. W. Lawrence, Esq., Mr. DANIEL A. MORRISON of Harnett county to Miss MARGARET POWERS of Fayetteville.

DIED,

In this town, last evening, Mr. JOHN FORT, aged 69 years.

The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock from his late residence, foot of Haymount. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend.

In Catawba county, Sept. 14, after a long and painful illness, THOMAS JEFFERSON McNEILL, aged 23 years, 4 months and 8 days, formerly of Robeson county, and a member of Co. F, 53d N. C. T.

Killed on picket, near Petersburg, Va., 21st July 1864, IVY W. LENOIR, a member of Co. H, 38th N. C. T., from Randolph county.

ADDRESS.

CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON has consented to deliver a Lecture or Address, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the purchase of a Library for the Hospital in this Town, on this (Monday) Evening the 26th Sept., at the Fayetteville Hall.

Admission, One Dollar.

Sept 26 1t

The subscriber will open his SCHOOL on the 3d of October. Tuition for first quarter $60, payable in advance.

Persons who have already applied, without a knowledge of terms, will be expected to give further notice, in order to engage places. J. DeB. FOOTE.

Sept 22. 69 2t pd

Miss E. E. Crow will open school in Green Street on the 3d day of October 1864.

Sept. 12. 66-tf30tipd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at the office of A. M. Campbell, from Wednesday October 12th to Tuesday Oct. 18th, 1864:

At John McPhaile, on Wednesday Oct. 19th;
At Jas. Black's old place, Thursday Oct. 20th;
At R. Culbreath's, Friday Oct. 21st;
At Sheriff McNeill's, Saturday Oct. 22d;
At D. McKinnon's, Monday Oct. 24th;
At G. D. Baker's, Tuesday Oct. 25th;
At Mrs. McKeithan's, Wednesday Oct. 26th.

To collect the Confederate Taxes due, to wit:

Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Oct. 1st
The 50 per cent. tax on profits on sales made between the 17th April 1864 and the 1st July 1864.
The Tax on property.
The Soldiers' Tax.

Tax payers will please attend promptly at 10 o'clock, at the above places most convenient to them, and pay their taxes.

P. W. HARDIE, Dist Collector.

Sept. 24 70 it25th

Postmasters copy.

Confederate Tax Notice.

THE Confederate Assessors for the county of Chatham will give another opportunity to those who have not yet listed their property, and will attend at the following times and places, when all who have not yet done so are required to come forward and give list of all their property of every description, that the taxes may be assessed thereon:

20th Sept. Monday 17th Oct'r.	Haywood, Monday 17th.
John Siler's, Tuesday 18th	Pittsboro, Tuesday 18th.
Edwards', Wednesday 19th	Cornelius, Wednesday 19th.
Matthews's, Thursday 20th.	Williams's, Thursday 20th.
Perrett's, Friday 21st	Jones's Grove, Friday 21st.
Harper's & Beals' Tuesday 27th	Baldwin's, Tuesday 25th.
Locust Grove, Wednesday 26th.	Hadley's Mills, Wednesday 26th
Burns' Old Field, Thursday 27th	Pittsborough, Saturday 29th.
Dr. Winslow's, Friday 28th.	

Those who do not report as above will have their list made out by the Assessors, with an additional tax of 25 per cent.

An Assessor of Tax in Kind will attend as above to assess the Wheat, Oats, Wool and Hay. Tax payers will report the widest of their grain per bushel. All traders must report one-half of quarterly sales up to October 1st, and distillers of fruit the number of gallons made.

J. J. HOGSBEE, } Assessors.
J. A. WOMACK, }

Pittsboro', Sept 22 70 1020

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,

4th Congressional District, N. C.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 3

Wanted! Wanted!!

IMMEDIATELY, at this Office a competent CLERK, one who writes a good hand, quick at business, and quick at learning, so as to take up the business right off. He must be either a non-conscript, or disabled soldier (permanently.) If a non-conscript $125 per month and privilege to buy one ration at cost prices. If a detailed soldier $2 per diem, rations, quarters, soldier's pay and clothing will be allowed. None but those competent need apply. Early application required.

J. M. McGOWAN,
Capt. Post Qr. Master.

70 1 *1t

$200 Reward for the Incendiary.

THE subscriber will pay a reward of $200 for evidence sufficient to convict the person who set fire to the dwelling house of Mrs. Mary H. Shaw, three miles East of Fayetteville, on the night of the 15th inst.

JAMES JENNINS

Fayetteville, Sept. 24. 70 3t

PIANO WANTED.

THE Advertiser desires to hire a good Piano. Apply at the School Room of Mrs. McNeill and Mrs. Lennon.

Sept. 16. 69 tf

WANTED,

$5,000 Bank Notes.
$3,000 Old N. C. Coupons.
$2,000 N. C. Rail Road Coupons.

JOHN G. WHITAKER & CO.,
Bankers, Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 24 70 9td

Files and Rasps.

14 INCH MILL SAW FILES;
14 inch Flat and ½ Round Bastard Files;
Hand Saw and Warn Files;
14 inch Horse Rasps.
All superior quality. For sale by

JAMES MARTINE.

Sept. 13. 70 9tpd

NOTICE.

MY HORSE, CONFEDERATE, 3 years old March last, 14½ hands high, very dark bay, and as good in form as any judge of the stock would have him; sired by Gold Seeker, out of a well conditioned, good blooded trotting Mare. Confederate will serve a few Mares at my place, 4 miles from town. East side of Cape Fear Insurance $100 or ten bushels of corn. Season $75 or 7½ bushels.

JNO. WADDILL.

Sept. 23. 70*4tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my stable on the night of the 20th inst., a GRAY MARE, nearly white, 15 years old. She shows the mark of a founder on her fore hoofs. The last heard of the thief he was on the Plank Road, in five or six miles of Buie's bridge, on Drowning Creek, going in the direction of said bridge. He is supposed to be the same villain that stole Mr. Duncan McLauchlin's Mare a short time ago. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the Mare and proof for the conviction of the thief.

JOHN LINDSAY

Fayetteville P. O., Sept. 22 70*3tpd

$100 REWARD.

STOLEN from my premises on Wednesday night the 14th inst., my GRAY MARE, common size, 12 years old, with a small star in her face, black mane and tail, a small scar on the outside of her right hind foot above the hoof. Said Mare was in good order when stolen. The supposed thief was seen in the neighborhood the day the Mare was taken with her. He was a small man, of dark complexion, and wore a cap and round short gray coat and black pants and old torn boots. The last I heard of the Mare she was on the Plank Road, five miles west of Buie's Bridge, going towards Fayetteville. I will pay $50 for the delivery of the Mare to me and $50 for the thief, with sufficient evidence to convict him.

ALEXANDER C. WATSON.

Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., Sept 16 1tpd

NOTICE.

6 NEW HICKORY BUGGIES;
3 Second Hand do;
4 Rockaways;
20 First-rate End Oak Sirup Barrels;
Old Carriages and Buggies and Springs, taken in exchange.

A. A. McKETHAN

Sept 21. 69 4wpd

JOHN H. COOK, Auctioneer.

ON Thursday next will be sold at Auction—
50 Prs Strong English Shoes;
50 Yds Black Broadcloth;
50 Lbs. Patent Flax Thread;
1 English Patent Lever Silver Watch;
1 Lady's Gold Watch;
1 Yankee Pocket Cutlery;
$400 7 30 Confederate Notes;
$500 N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept. 25. 1t

By S. M. WEST, Auctioneer, Wilmington.

Valuable Stock of Hardware AT AUCTION.

ON Tuesday, the 27th of September, at the Store No. 7, Market street, will be sold at Auction, the following valuable stock of Hardware, and other articles, viz:

Augers, Chisels, Saws, Locks,
Hinges, Screws, Nails, Tacks,
Chest Handles, Gate Hooks, Hasps and Staples,
Door Latches, Rural Latches, Mortice Latches,
Coat and Hat Hooks, Curtain Pins,
Pearl and Mahogany Door and Shutter Knobs,
Chain Bolts, Door Bolts, Brass Andirons,
Fenders, Sausage Cutters, Oven Lids
Buggy Hubbs, Buggy Springs, Sand Bands,
Dasher Irons, Mallets, Saw Handles, Plane Handles,
Hand Saw Files, Horse-Shoe Rasps, Wood Rasps,
Cross Cut Saw Files, Knives, Forks and Spoons,
Walker's Gun Caps, Cox's water proof Gun and Pistol Caps,
Truss Hoops, Drawing Knives, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

Will be offered for sale, at the same time:
200 sacks pure dry SALT, in prime order.

Sept 13 69 2tpd

Notice to Absentees.

PURSUANT TO ORDERS from Lieut. Gen. Beriy, commanding Valley Department, (Virginia,) I hereby give notice to all absentees from the 33 Regiment N. C. Infantry, from whatever cause, whether sick, wounded or detailed, to report to me in person, (or by letter, if to appear in person be *impossible*,) in order that their fitness for duty, or their claims to retirement, may be examined into and considered by a medical Examining Board.

I will attend from Thursday, 22d inst., until further notice, at the office of Messrs. O. G. Parsley & Co., corner of Chestnut and North Water Streets, at which place all absentees (without exception,) from counties contiguous to Wilmington are expected to report promptly.

Persons in charge of Hospitals where there are sick or wounded, Superintendents of Rail Roads, Arsenals, Ship Yards, &c., having detailed men from the above named command, are respectfully requested to give to those under their charge every facility for complying with the above, as no ordinary excuse will be entertained, but the men held strictly accountable for non-compliance with this order.

Appointments will be made for Raleigh and Fayetteville, of which due notice will be given.

WM. M. PARSLEY,
Lieut. Col. 24 Regiment N. C Inf'y.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 19th. 69 6t

N. C. Volunteer Navy Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL, President

Sept. 21 69 2w

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM or near my premises, on Monday morning last, a Fine SHOAT, eight months old, spotted, black and white, mark a split in the right ear. Any information, so that I can get her, or evidence sufficient to convict the thief, will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded, by applying to JOSHUA CARMON.

Sept 22. 69 2t

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of

RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES IN INDIA.

Correspondence of the London Evening Mail

CALCUTTA, July 8.

* * * The Shan Jattra and the Ruth Jattra are still two of the greatest festivals of Hindooism. They form the great Juggernaut saturnalia so widely celebrated. Tens of thousands of persons, of all classes and ages, flock to attend them; women will walk 30 or 40 miles in a day, carrying their children astride on their hips, to be present, and on the nights preceding the principal days the roadsides are filled with men, women, and children, lying down asleep, wearied out with their long march. In former times many were in the habit of increasing the general happiness by throwing themselves under the wheels of the Juggernaut car. That pleasure, as I thought, is now denied them. Government decided that it was better for them not to commit self murder. I will tell you presently how far they heed the Government. The festival began on Sunday, the 19th of June, by the priests bringing forth the god to be bathed. It ended on the 6th of the present month, when the cars were drawn back by thousands of people, and the god was replaced in his home. I went to see both these ceremonies, and you may, perhaps, have some curiosity to know how the Hindoos, upon whose education we are spending so much time and thought, perform their religious rites at the present day within 20 miles of the capital of the empire.

The enjoyments of a Bengalee out for a holyday consist in his eating pan till he is utterly stupefied, and making as much noise as the means which nature has given him will admit of. On the Sunday morning I speak of they swarmed along under the influence of these pleasures, quite heedless of the temperature, which naturally was the first thing that struck the European. A June day in the plains of Bengal is not a good time for going out to see sights. On this occasion the thermometer marked 135 deg, and the ground beneath one's feet was like hot lava. Once fairly in the steaming crowd, the atmosphere was simply horrible, but the Hindoos thoroughly enjoyed it. The great living stream was suddenly stopped by a procession, which turned out of a narrow lane. It was preceded by tall fellows carrying silver wands, headed by an old one-eyed devotee, who looked ready either to worship his deity or commit a murder, on the spur of the moment. Then came a horde of latee-wallahs—men carrying sticks to keep off the mob; then a few musicians, and after them the object to which every eye was turned, and to which every one was paying reverence by joining the hands and bringing them to the forehead in a supplicatory manner. This was the god Krishna, a little ugly wooden figure, dressed in bright colors and gold, and playing on a pipe. He sat on a sort of throne, and he had a canopy over his head to keep his blessed brains from addling in the sun. Behind him came a vast tumultuous throng, ten times as numerous as that which ordinarily closes a London procession, but less boisterous and wild, for your Bengalee is a man of peace, and hates to get his head broken.

With immense shouting they carried this potentate to a large platform, on which were already assembled a crowd of Hindoos, ministering to several huge blocks of wood, hideously daubed with red and yellow in the human likeness. One of these immense heads had an arm beneath it, made of brass, and with the open hand outstretched. Into this hand the pious poured two and four anna pieces, or pice, and the priests swept the money away as fast as the hollow palm was filled. The figure was Juggernaut himself. I asked a native who stood by what was done with the money. He replied to me by begging a cheroot—so rapid is the march of intellect in this country. Every now and then a tall lank figure came to the front of the platform and waved his long skinny arms wildly about; this is the signal for the crowd to shout, and they obeyed it without hesitation, and stood looking vacantly at the two gods on the platform and at Krishna. The sweetmeat and pan sellers went continually among them, and there were also men selling rude images of animals, colored a very bright red or blue. A scarlet and green cow sold for half an anna. This went on for a very long time without any variation, except when the contributions flagged, and the priests came forward and cried out, and tom-toms were beaten and cymbals clashed around the gods. The people stood very patiently talking and toying with each other, after the Bengalee manner, until the priests brought some water from the holy Gunga, and dashed it over Juggernaut. Then the crowd set up a tremendous shout, and for a moment or two seemed excited. The money flowed in more briskly than ever, for now the god was bathed, and his spirit was appeased. By-and-by the rain fell in torrents, and those thousands of people dragged along the dreary roads or through the Jungle to their huts reeking with damp and malaria.

This part of the festival was a farce; that which followed on Wednesday last was a tragedy,—a most sickening and revolting tragedy, which it was impossible to witness without horror and disgust. The crowd seemed infinitely more dense than it had ever been on the former occasion, and all along the road were booths filled with sweetmeats, hideous masks, trumpery Birmingham ware and images of Juggernaut, Krishna, and other deities of the Hindoo mythology. It was a barbarous copy of a country fair. There were whistles and tom-toms, shell fish, smelling horribly in the sun, huge 'jack fruit,' some damaged pine-apples, and here and there a rudely contrived 'merry-go-round,' with stout baboos enjoying the sport which that machine is capable of furnishing. There were hautch girls, hideously ugly, chanting their drawling, monotonous strains to the music of an old fiddle and a tom-tom. Then there were little acrobats, who made 'Catherine wheels' like the boys who run, or used to run, by the side of omnibuses in London streets. There was also a stereoscope, with views of the last Great Exhibition, on show at one pice each person. The confusion was indescribable, and when a shower of rain came on, as happily it did once or twice, the throng seemed to get tied up in a knot and to be incapable of disentangling itself, or of doing anything but roll helplessly from one side of the road to the other.

The centres of attraction were the two Juggernaut cars. These are immense lumbering masses of wood, about 60ft. in height, carved into all sorts of angles, and decorated on every square inch with figures of the deities. They are constructed in four stories, so to speak, and upon each of these a crowd of Brahmins and their friends were collected. Large idols were placed at each corner, and two ropes of great length were attached to the front of the car. They moved upon six heavy wheels, and the entire weight of the ponderous fabric must have been enormous. Hour after hour the multitude streamed past the cars, which were at some distance from each other, or they turned aside to a shed beneath which were placed a number of indecently painted idols, afterwards decorated with a little drapery and hoisted on to the car. It was not until nearly four in the afternoon that a big gong was beaten on the topmost division of the first car, and with a great shout Juggernaut himself, swathed in red cloth, was brought to the spot. A rope was fastened to him, and with much exertion he was hoisted from stage to stage by the Brahmins—for by himself the god seemed rather helpless. They dragged him up and uncovered him, and the crowd salaamed to him in their usual fashion. A huge ugly thing he was, with enormous eyes, painted black with a broad white rim around them. Then another god was brought, and hoisted up in the same way, but to a lower division, and so on till all were full. The crowd meanwhile kept throwing garlands and donations to the Brahmins—dirty, common looking men, with nothing whatever to distinguish them from the common mass except the white Brahminical thread over their shoulders. When the gods were all in their places to large wooden horses were brought out, one blue and the other white, each with a pole, still sticking up at an angle of 90 degrees. These poles were fastened to the car, and a Brahmin stood on the back of each holding by a rope.

At this time the scene was extraordinary. Close by the side of the car was a large native house, broken and crumbling, like most native houses. Through iron bars in front of this house some women were peering, and on the roof there were more women of the zenana, with an old crone keeping watch and guard over them. On the other side of the road was a Juggernaut temple, crowded with women. The road itself was quite impassable for the crowds of people, whose oily bodies and dirty ways did not improve the flavor of the heated atmosphere. Far as the eye could reach this throng extended, and when a thousand gongs were set beating and the Brahmins called upon the people a thrill of wild excitement ran through this enormous living mass. The ropes were fixed, and multitudes rushed to them, eager for the honor of pulling their deity along. On the car itself there could scarcely have been less than 200 men. Perhaps there were 1000 pulling at the ropes, but they pulled for a long time in vain. The car had been in one place for a whole year, and had made a deep hole for itself by its great weight. Again and again the Brahmins shouted and gesticulated, laughing among themselves. At last the mob happened to pull together instead of one after the other, and the huge mass moved forward a few yards, grossing as if it had been a living creature. It stopped, and for a few minutes the crowd stood in almost perfect silence. Then the Brahmins again gave the signal, and this time it crushed out a life with every revolution of its hideous wheels covered as they were with human flesh and gore.

The vast multitude seemed suddenly possessed with a fit of delirium. They fought and struggled with each other to get near the car, which had stopped as if by magic. They stooped down, and peered beneath its wheels, and rose with scared faces to tell their friends of the sight. I made my way to the back of the car and there saw upon the ground a very old woman, all wrinkled and puckered up with scarcely a lineament of her face recognizable for blood and dust. Her right foot was hanging by a thread, the wheels had passed over the centre of her nearly naked body, and a faint quiver of anguish ran through her frame as she seemed to struggle to rise. Not one in the crowd offered to move her, or raise her miserable grey head from the ground, but they stood looking on with vacant stares, while the Brahmins from the car gazed down with as much unconcern as could well be written upon a human countenance. The mob cried that there were more under the car, and when I looked beneath it seemed as if the wheels were choked with dusky bodies. Two or three chokeydars here made their appearance, and compelled the crowd to move back. Upon getting closer to the wheels I saw that one of them was half over the body of a man, and that it had crushed out his bowels and fastened itself like some insatiable monster in his blood. Close by him there lay another man crushed to death—he was but a heap of mangled flesh. The Brahmins still looked down from the car upon these poor wretches with perfect unconcern, and were even signalling for the crowd to pull again; but the few policemen present made them drag the car back, so that the bodies could be got out from between the wheels. The mob cried out, "*Apte, apte*,"—that they did it of their own accord; and, indeed, there was no appearance of an accident. Their bodies were far under the car, where they could scarcely have got unless they had laid themselves down in front. I saw two other men lying there when the car first stopped, but they got up and walked away. The three bodies were placed together, and the car was dragged on by the people once more. I did not stay to see whether its track was made in fresh blood.

This horrible affair surprised the authorities when they heard of it, and they are now making a great stir to prove that the police were not to blame, and that the whole thing was an accident. One's own eyesight, however, is better testimony than the statements of local policemen who were not on the spot: and the mere fact of other men lying under the car waiting for it to move, until they were forced to get up, gives a coloring to the cry of the crowd that it was a voluntary sacrifice. If two or three Europeans had not been at the scene, nothing would have been heard of all this. I will tell you why. In the Mofussil it is not customary to hold an inquest on the bodies of persons found dead. The police make a report in a loose way of so many persons being accidentally killed, but the manner of their death or the cause of it no one ever inquires. It is, therefore, impossible to say how many persons are really killed at this festival every year. I saw three killed and I do not believe it was an accident. The police here, as everywhere else, are ingenious in explaining away circumstances which prove that they have been remiss in their duty. The Bengal Government is not likely to be so easily satisfied on the present occasion.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs Editors: Thinking it might not be altogether uninteresting to hear something of the whereabouts of many of your old friends, I would inform you that 401 of us were encamped, at first, here at Camp Whiting, near Wilmington, N. C. This number, with perhaps some 100 who have failed to report, embrace the Senior Reserve Corps of 11 counties, viz: Harnett, Cumberland, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, Davidson, Stanly and Anson. Out of the 401 men here reported, 367 are farmers, leaving only 34 outside of the agricultural class; 270 report to have left families with *no one* to manage but a wife and children under 13 years of age; 29 report to have left a boy 15 years old, with their wives to manage; of the other 68, but 3 report to have left a competent overseer, whilst they have left from 5 to 50 negroes each.

Taking these Counties as a basis or data by which the condition of the whole State can *fairly* be judged, how perfectly manifest was the great blindness of the Legislature in not raising the standard of the militia age, and turning over the young men from 18 to 45 now under the covert of State office. By calling out the Senior Reserves, the entire class that have been producing supplies both for the army and at home are swept; and it certainly requires but little foresight to see what loss must be sustained by both the State and Confederate governments by such unnecessary and unwise policy.

The present crops bestowed upon us by the Great Giver of all good, are abundant. A part of it, to-wit, the fodder and hay, no doubt to a considerable extent is lost already; the sugar cane crop, by no means a small item, must follow in the same wake if the men are much longer retained; this month and next being the seeding time of the wheat, oats and rye crops for next year, they must share a similar fate.

Now, whilst beyond doubt it is so detrimental to the *best* interest of the whole country, that this class of men be taken *from their indispensable pursuits*, they promise to be of little service as soldiers to the Government, being for the last few days carried away to the Hospitals at Wilmington, 8 or more per day.

Such injury as is being inflicted upon the general interest of the whole country, could and can yet be remedied by the State and General Government in the following ways: First, by the Legislature raising the standard of the Militia age, and turning over all militia officers, magistrates, &c not *really* necessary, now under covert of State office. Second, by the General Government removing from the fighting business, rail roads and *all other departments*, all between 18 and 45, able to do active service, and supplying their places with disabled soldiers or older persons.

Now it can be no guess work, that such a procedure would put into the service no army, equal, or more than equal, to both the Senior and Junior Reserve Corps. Why then will both the States and General or Confederate Governments, when no real or actual necessity for want of men presses upon the country such ruinous and extreme measures, adopt a course which must be clear to every practical mind must subjugate ourselves by famine. SOLDIER.

Dr. DEEMS IN MOORE.

This polished speaker addressed the people of Moore, at Carthage, with great power and success on the 23d of August.

His theme was the cause of the orphan, and well did he wield it on this occasion. In simplicity and elegance he has long stood without a rival. But here he was truly eloquent, the vast assembly being moved according to the will of the speaker. Men of all parties and of all opinions were blended in one common feeling of resistance to Northern oppression and of sympathy for the poor orphans of the men who laid down their lives for their country.

The subject was handled with skill. Bold propositions, startling to the mind when first announced, were clearly carried out by conclusive arguments, and the facts brought forward to support them astonished the hearers. Yet there was more than mere proof or dazzling or amusing the mind. It was that eloquence that moved upon the will and carried conviction to the hearers. Mr. McDonald was the first to give a thousand dollars, and twenty thousand dollars was made up in a few hours. The amount has been increased and will soon make Moore in this cause the Banner county in the State. Well done Moore. VISITER.

YANKEE LETTER AND SOUTHERN COMMENT

From the Richmond Examiner.

If any reader has got some sympathy to spare for which he or she can find no present object; if there be any humane Christian whose heart and affections are not sufficiently exercised by the sorrow and suffering which he already sees around him;—if the crowds of grey haired exiles this moment trooping from Atlanta, bereaved, homeless, surrounded by weeping children for whom they have no bread—if the sorrow that bows down every household because "there is no house in which there is not one dead," its pride and joy slain fighting in defence of his own home and kindred—if the thought of our forty thousand brothers withering in Fort Delaware and Point Lookout, or working on fortifications under negro overseers, or tied up by the thumbs to make them diligent and submissive; if the thousands of cold hearths round which the grass grows, while the tens of thousands of contented people who once sat round those hearths, or the sad survivors of them, are now eating the bitter bread of dependence and choking with the *hysterica passio* of suppressed grief and despair, feeling that for them is no joy or hope in this world any more;—if all these cruel reflections, and sorrows more poignant still that no tongue may tell, are not quite enough to excite men's sympathies even to torture—if there be any one who can afford to have his sensibilities yet more deeply harrowed; let him only read this letter. The original of it has been placed in our hands by a gallant general officer whose command is now in the lines near Petersburg, and we omit the name of the writer at the request of said officer, albeit we do not see clearly the reason of his scrupulosity in the present case;—

"SIDNEY, OHIO, August 20, 1864.

"*Major General* ——, *near Petersburg, Va:*

"Dear sir: My son, Charles E ——, was captured while on picket duty by your subordinates on the evening of the 25th ultimo, while in the act of exchanging papers. A note from him, 'via flag of truce,' dated the 27th, the second day after his capture, which only came to hand last night, informs me that he was in the guard house at your headquarters, but knew not where he would be sent. His aged mother is in great mental agony, for he is the son of her old age, her hope and stay, now torn from her, perhaps to be confined in crowded prisons, in a Southern clime, in this most sickly season.

"Will you please to convey, or have it done, this note to him. It will cheer him to know that our 'gray-hairs have not yet gone down to the grave,' though we are overwhelmed with sorrow, like Jacob of old, because our younger son is not, nor do we know *where or how* he is, if yet alive. Oh! sir, if you are a father you can feel for us. He was one of the one hundred-day corps, and belonged to the 'Ohio State Guard,' and had no expectation of being taken out of the State three days before his departure from home. He is young and tender, unaccustomed to hardships or privations, and to be thus suddenly put upon an entire change of diet, close confinement, with the mental distress resulting, excites our most anxious fears for the result. His time in the service has already expired, and his comrades will soon be at home.

"*Must* he remain a prisoner, or fall a victim to disease and mental anguish? If not exchanged, can you not parole him? He may now be suffering for apparel for we learn that he had not even his blouse on nor a cent of money with him when on picket.

"On receiving intelligence of his capture I started for Petersburg to procure his release, having testimonials of the highest character, entitling me to the confidence and kind offices of the War Department, &c, but was taken down with fever and got no farther than Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and with difficulty succeeded in getting home, and am yet very feeble. My dear sir, if this reaches you, please inform me where my boy is, if alive, and what may I expect from you in his behalf.

"Respectfully, in the deepest sorrow,

"Your obedient servant,

"WILLIAM ——, M. D"

Now consider the case of this interesting and delicate youth—and the cruel anxiety of his parents lest his hundred days' trip to the South may end in an uncomfortable gaol, and dyspepsia at least, if not rheumatism and dysentery! No wonder his father cries out to the Confederate General, "Oh! sir, if you are a father, you can feel—*for us.*" When he was taken prisoner by the General's "subordinates"—that is, by his picket guard—they did not consider, it seems, how tenderly nurtured he had been, but put him in the common guard house, where his parents much fear that he "may be suddenly put upon an entire change of diet." And this apprehension is not ill-founded; for not to speak of his mother's table at Sidney, the ordinary camp fare of the "defenders of the Union" is somewhat delicate; their Java coffee is tempered by solidified cream, sweetened with clarified sugar, hermetically sealed cans give them vegetables ever fresh, and perennial fruits; their sardines are of L'Orient; their mustard is of Durham; in their dietary the health is no less consulted than the palate, under scientific direction of learned Hygeienis's; and to be quite suddenly taken off this regimen and put upon hard tack, with a small morsel of bacon—and that, "confined in crowded prisons, in a Southern clime, in this most sickly season," may certainly derange the young gentleman's bowels for a time, as his father, who is a physician, most justly surmises. Also the Doctor, who sent forth joyfully this delicate boy, "the son of his mother's old age," to waste and ravage Southern fields, and starve the sons of Southern mothers, together with the mothers also, now suddenly bethinks him for the first time, that there may be a scarcity of food in the Confederacy—at least of the choice kind the youth was accustomed to. There may be other causes at work, too, besides the mere change of diet. This amiable physician, whom Sidney, Ohio, is really fortunate in having secured as its medical adviser, knows that from close confinement and poor diet there sometimes results "mental anxiety," which is one of the most active agents in undermining health. It was with a light heart and a gay spirit that the sweet fellow left Sidney to plunder and burn Virginia houses; he had promised perhaps to bring home to his tender mother dresses of Virginia ladies as "trophies," and was altogether in that cheerful state of mind which, as the Doctor knows, favors digestion, opens the pores and enriches the blood; but now, how can that Confederate general answer it to the boy's mother if he causes him any depression of spirits, which may derange the vital functions? Well may he exclaim to this leader of Confederate soldiers, "Oh! sir, if you are a father, you can feel—*for us.*"

Young Charles being a hundred days' man, and his hundred days having expired, his parents fear that he will not be received by his Government in exchange, and that he may in fact reside a good while in this comfortless Confederacy. We apprehend that our Doctor's son, and many another man's son, was cheated by their Government in that affair of the hundred days. One cannot but suspect that the Washington authorities did not tell them beforehand that if taken prisoners they would never be regarded as soldiers, nor taken back in exchange, but left in our hands to be treated as we please, and to be fed on the crumbs that fall from our meagre tables until the end of the war. Having no hope, therefore, from his own Government, the Doctor thinks it the most natural thing in the world that he should appeal, in a case of such very peculiar hardship, to Major-General ——, who is, as he has perhaps heard, a humane and excellent gentleman. "Must he remain a prisoner?" cries the anxious parent, "or fall a victim to disease and mental anguish? If not exchanged, can you not *parole him?*" Does the General respond to this touching appeal, as was expected? Does he write "with effusion" to that tender father, and send home his son, with all his trophies, and a little present by way of "*souvenir*" besides? Far from it—he sends the Doctor's letter to this office, having first written on the margin the heartless remark—"Had not the State of Ohio better ask that her delicate sons be exchanged,—or that the State Rights Doctrine and their State Governor prevent them from forcing them into a war which they are disinclined to?" How suggestive! Will the General have the considerable, well-to-do and high-bred people of Ohio rise up in rebellion against those who have the bayonets and the bullets? Would he have them expose themselves to the violence of brutal soldiers, armed with actual instruments for cutting and stabbing and shooting? And what does the General mean by State rights? Ohio has forgotten the meaning of that word, if she ever knew it; and, indeed, never had or pretended to any rights of the sort.

As the matter stands at present, the Sidney Doctor, as well as the parents and friends of other hundred days' men, may make the following calculation:—there being in our hands at this moment about one hundred recaptured negro slaves, and over thirty-five thousand white men who had entered the Yankee service for one hundred days; and seeing that the Washington government is not only willing to receive, but urgently demands to receive those hundred negro slaves in exchange for Confederate soldiers while it will not touch the thirty five thousand white men at any price.—what, in the eyes of that government, is the comparative value of negro slaves and of Ohio whites? Answer: as one to three hundred and twenty-five, nearly.

Deaths of Prisoners of War.—From the special reports made to the Army Intelligence Office in this city, from several hospitals and prisons in the Confederate States, the number of deaths of prisoners of war, so reported between September 1, 1863, and June 1, 1864, was 3,327. This, however, gives no idea of the number of deaths generally in the prisons and prison camps. The Southern climate does not agree with the Northern men and foreigners, and, although the healthiest locations are chosen for the prisons, and the treatment is as good as circumstances will admit, death and sickness will intrude themselves, carrying away their victims, at times, after the manner of epidemics. Their blood rests upon the head of their own government, and they know it, and feel it and say it.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Mrs. Darcus Robinson.—This is an old lady, resident of this county. She is aged, and pecuniarily in quite humble circumstances—indeed we might say poor. When the war broke out, she had five stalwart sons. They were all industrious, hard working men. Marcus L., the eldest, is now in the 41st Battalion, Home Guard, about 40 years of age. Oliver P. was a member of Mallett's Battalion, Co. B. He was wounded at Kinston, N. C., December 14, 1862, lived only 8 days afterwards. A. M. belonged to Co. I, 16th N. C., and died of wounds or disease, (we are not certain which,) sometime in November, 1862. Wm. Edward was wounded some time in May or June last, and died July 23d, following. Henry C. was killed July 24th, 1864, at Petersburg, Va.

What a record for the aged mother. Neither of these men had either wife or children. They have fought and have died, solely for their country. This is patriotism, pure and fervent.

Henderson N. C. Times.

Seward on the Draft.—Seward made a speech in Washington the other day in which he said:—

"Fellow citizens, in a speech I made at Auburn, I said there should be no draft, because the army is being reinforced by five to ten thousand volunteers per day. The people of Auburn understood me, and cleared the district of their draft by volunteering. Patriotic men in Philadelphia write me that there they understood me to say there will be no draft, and therefore they stop volunteering. I avail myself, therefore, of this occasion to correct their mistake, by saying that as grace can only show itself by works, so the draft will surely come if we do not volunteer, and so prevent it. I hope that point is settled now."

The draft in New York.—It appears that the draft in New York city will now take place, Seward notwithstanding. Says the Herald:

"A draft has been ordered to take place on Monday, September 19, in Ohio and other States whose quota has not been filled up. It is also ordered to be proceeded with this morning in the Twelfth and Thirteenth districts of this State, in accordance with the President's proclamation of July 18."

The Irish Troops in the Yankee Army.—The "Irish Legion" in the yankee service, when it was raised for Corcoran, was said to number seven or eight thousand men. That Legion succeeded to the Irish Brigade, commanded by Meagher, which had been almost entirely destroyed, and the remnant of it had been incorporated with another command. And now what has become of the "Irish Legion?" The answer is found in the following paragraph from the New York Herald of the 6th:

"The Irish Legion has suffered severely during the late engagements before Petersburg, and now numbers scarcely one-third of a full regiment. Nearly all of the 155th were taken prisoners. At present muster there are but twenty-seven men in the 170th regiment."

New York Fourth Cavalry.—This body was disbanded on the 29th of August last. It was mustered into the service on the 29th of August, 1861, and has operated almost exclusively in the Valley of Virginia. Its muster rolls show that it has received nineteen hundred men during its three years of service. It returns with 104 men all told.

Petersburg Express.

Disappeared.—The Washington Republican says: We learn that Gen. Ledlie, who commanded the division which led the assault at Petersburg on the explosion of the mine, has abandoned his command and disappeared from the army in a suspicious manner.

To Prevent Molasses from Fermenting.—Sorghum Molasses imperfectly manufactured is very apt to ferment, and become sour in hot weather. The cause and remedy are both easily understood. The fermentation is due to the presence in the first place of too much water; and in the second place to natural acids of the juice left in the molasses unneutralized. The remedy for too much water is simply boiling of course. This should be kept up until a thick syrup is the result on cooling. While the boiling is going on, dissolve for each gallon of syrup, from a quarter to a half ounce of soda in a little water, and pour it into the kettle gradually. If but little effervescence follows the first portion added, the remainder may be withheld.—*Pet. Express.*

Sorghum.—There will be enough Sorghum molasses made in this County this year to float a steamboat. The crop all over the South is enormous, and yet we are listening for the cry, "none to spare." From the quantity raised it ought not to sell higher than $1 a gallon.

Milton Chronicle.

Gone to the Enemy.—Captain Knox, the defaulting commissary, and George W. Butler, of the Treasury Department, who left this city Friday, succeeded, we learn from a gentleman who came down on the cars from Fredericksburg, in crossing the Potomac Tuesday night, and are now safe among the yankees.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, in Hospital, near Petersburg, Va., July 21st [illegible], Co. G. (Highland Boys,) 24th N. C. T., Reg't N. C. T., youngest son of Archibald Smith, of Robeson county, aged 27 years and 9 days.

He received his death wound in the trenches near Petersburg, July 10th. A minie ball struck him below the heart and ranging around lodged in the back. A [illegible] telegraphed home that he was mortally wounded. Then intelligence arrived that he was better and hopes were entertained of his recovery. A brother—a skillful physician—went on to attend him. His improvement was so decided that he was considered out of danger and able to come home. His mother and sister with the head of affection, had prepared his room for him—his venerable father, with mingled joy and gratitude, went to the Depot to receive him, when—sad disappointment—he received only his cold remains! How heartrending the scene! Hope crushed in an instant! Joy turned into mourning! A heathen would charge his gods with trifling with him. But the language of the christian is: "I was dumb and I opened not my mouth, because Thou did'st it."

On Thursday, Aug 18th, his wound commenced bleeding. No medical skill could arrest it. And on Sunday the 21st, while the armies of Lee and Grant were struggling for the possession of Petersburg, he peacefully and quietly fell asleep in the full possession of conscious ness.—the fierce roar of artillery and musketry sounding his requiem. Fit exit for the brave, the heroic the noble, generous hearted soldier! Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and many other bloody fields, attest his valor. In camp, on the march, always cheerful, patient, contented; in battle, always brave and heroic, cool and self-possessed, he was a model soldier. Whether full rations or short rations, whether dry quarters or wet quarters, whether the ease of camp life or the hardships of the march or of the trenches, he was the same uncomplaining, self denying, self-sacrificing patriot soldier. And as he was good and brave as a soldier, so he was mild and dutiful as a son, kind and affectionate as a brother.

His remains now sleep in the family burying ground, where they will mingle with their kindred dust. But he is only sleeping. "The morning cometh," and we hope, he shall awake again to life eternal.

How many noble youths of promise have been slain by the sword of Northern infidel fanaticism! The hope of our country is falling like Autumn's sere and yellow leaf! Every heart is bowed down with grief and sorrow, or is sad and heavy with dread and anxiety. But this does not mitigate the pain of any one: it does not relieve the anguish of a stricken heart. But each one must experience the sharpness and bitterness of his sorrows as keenly as if he bore them all alone. There is only one "Hill whence our help cometh." There is a just and righteous God in heaven, whose grace can soothe and console the sorrowing, and whose Almighty arm can bring deliverance. Let us, then, look up to Him, and commit ourselves, our country, our *all* into his hands; assured that what is faithfully committed to Him, shall be faithfully kept."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, Sept 15, 1861, of disease contracted in camp, John Campbell, Co G. (Highland Boys,) 24th N C T, aged 21 years, 7 months and 13 days. Also, June 26, 1864, in Winder Hospital, Richmond, Va, of a mortal wound received a few days before, Henry Campbell, 46th N C T, aged 21 years, 4 months and 1 day. Also, killed in battle near Petersburg, Va. Aug 21, 1864, James Campbell, Co G. 24th N C T aged 24 years, 5 months and 26 days. Also, in Oct 1862, Sarah Margaret Campbell, aged 17 years. All the children of Daniel Campbell, of Robeson county.

It is seldom that a more melancholy record is made—a whole family of children gone, stricken down in the morning of their manhood, and an aged father, bereft of all, left alone in the world. Sad indeed and desolate must his heart be! John fell a victim of disease early in the struggle, and though he died at home, he none the less laid down his life in his country's defence. Henry received a mortal wound from a shell, June 15; he survived 11 days and died. James went down amid the shock and roar of battle; he was struck by a solid shot which cut off his left arm and tore away his left side, exposing his heart. One sleeps at home; another at Richmond, another at Petersburg, but each one fills a soldier's grave. The ways of Providence are inscrutible; yet we are assured that all these events are ordered in infinite wisdom and goodness. The All-wise Disposer of events sees the end from the beginning, and whatever He does is best. May He, whose tender mercies are over all His works, comfort and support the sorrowing heart of the bereaved father!

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, Aug 20, 1864, of a wound received at Petersburg, Va, July 1, Capt A J Ashley, Co E, 51st N C T. He was a brave soldier, and served his country faithfully. His worth and the value of his services are best conveyed by the language of his Colonel: "Noble man, he will be missed sadly by his company and regiment. No more gallant spirit has fallen during this campaign; and of the many noble men of the 51st who have given up their lives for their country, none will be more deeply lamented than the gallant Ashley. In all of the many engagements, ten in number, in which his Reg't has participated, he has been an important actor, and by his gallantry won the esteem of all." Capt Ashley was about 32 years of age, was born in Robeson county, N C, and died at the hospital, Richmond, Va, leaving many relatives and friends whose consolation must be the assurance he left of "hope beyond the grave." F

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a called communication of Taylor Lodge, No 144, held on the 1st day of September 1864, the death of Dr. J. A. Norwood being announced, the following committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the deep grief of this Lodge occasioned by the death of brother Norwood, S. W. of our Lodge, to wit: W. F Strowd, J. J. Baldwin and H. C. Horton. The committee retired and subsequently reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas: Almighty God, in the dispensation of His wise providence, hath been pleased to transmit from the sorrows of earth to the joys of heaven, our beloved and highly esteemed S. W. Dr. J. A. Norwood: And whereas, in the death of Dr. Norwood this Lodge has lost one of its brightest lights, the M. E. Church a pious and exemplary member, the community an intelligent and successful Physician, his wife a kind and affectionate husband, and his little children a fond and devoted father; therefore be it

Resolved, That while we [illegible] submit to the will of the Great Grand Master of [illegible]estial Lodge above; yet we can but mourn the untimely death of one so dear to us, connected by every tie that binds fraternal hearts and unites us into one sacred band or society of friends and brothers.

Resolved, That we tender to the heart broken family of our deceased brother our sympathies; and while we mingle our grief with theirs, and shed the sympathetic tear over the ashes of our departed friend and brother, we rejoice to know that in his dying moments he left the assurance of his happy exit from earth to heaven. Having but little of this world consolation to offer to his bereaved family, we commend them to God for comfort, who will give them grace to bear up under the trials of earth, and if faithful to Him, ere long husband and wife, children and parent will meet where they shall wear the fadeless crown of glory, wave the imperishable palm of victory, and strike the lofty harp of praise forever.

Resolved, That in commemoration of his moral worth and many Masonic virtues, his high attainments in Masonic knowledge, and our devoted attachment to him while living, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased brother, and also to the Fayetteville Observer for publication.

W. F. STROWD,
J. J. BALDWIN,
H. C. HORTON, } Com.

pd

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of Co D, 49th N C T, held in Camp on the 30th May 1864, the following proceedings were adopted:

Whereas: It has pleased the All-wise Ruler of the Universe to take from us in the midst of battle our companion in arms Sgt John T McDonald, therefore

Resolved, That while we bow with humble submission to this dispensation of Providence, we can but deplore the loss of one so amiable in his disposition, so gentle in his deportment and so firm and yet so kind in the discharge of his duties.

Resolved, That in the death of Sgt McDonald the country has lost a true patriot, the service a gallant soldier, and the company a devoted friend and efficient officer.

Resolved, That we offer to the bereaved wife, relatives and friends of deceased, our tenderest sympathies for this stroke of Providence and most devoutly invoke Almighty God to comfort them in this their hour of sore affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the family of deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer with request to publish.

The proceedings were adopted by the Company unanimously. JOHN B CLARK, Cham'n.

A M FAY, Sec'y.

WAR NEWS.

From the Valley.—RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—Intelligence from Winchester to the afternoon of the 16th received. Our forces hold the ground from Winchester to the Occoquen. The enemy's infantry, estimated at 30,000, remain behind their entrenchments. Their cavalry, 10,000 strong, display considerable enterprise and activity. Early's army is in fine condition, and enjoying abundant supplies.

Yankee Raid.—RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—A raiding party of yankees burned the Rail Road bridge over the Rapidan on yesterday afternoon.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—Information, deemed reliable, has been received that the yankee raiders after destroying the bridge returned to Culpeper, where they were ambuscaded by a force of Confederate infantry and badly cut up.

Gen. Price's Movements.—RICHMOND, Sept. 19.—The New York Herald of the 17th says that Gen Sterling Price, with 5,000 cavalry, crossed the Arkansas river, half way between Little Rock and Fort Smith, on the 8th, en route for Missouri.

Yankees captured by Negroes.—CAMDEN, Sep. 20.—Two yankee prisoners said to have escaped from Florence, were captured at Major Blair's plantation on Lynch's creek by his negroes, guarded all night and brought to town yesterday by them, and landed in jail.

Fine Condition of the Army of Tennessee.—In a dispatch to Gen. Bragg, dated Sept. 15th, 1864, Gen Hood says he is very much gratified at the feeling now existing among the officers and men of his army, and that they are in better condition for battle than at any time since they crossed the Chattahoochee. Official information has also been received that the extra duty list (consisting of detailed men) is being materially decreased.

Richmond Sentinel.

Raid into Mitchell County.—Some 75 or 80 tories made a descent upon Mitchell county a few days since. They shot two men, McInturf and another whose name we have forgotten, captured about 25 of Capt. Blalock's Home Guards, and a number of citizens, and carried them off. Among the citizens captured were Jacob Bowman, late member of the Legislature, and Robert Lewis, the County Register. They also carried off eight or ten negroes, and all the horses and mules belonging to Reuben Young and his sons.—*Ashe. News.*

Yankees again on the North side of the James.—Yesterday morning, a considerable yankee force, thrown across to the North side of James river on Thursday, drove in our pickets at New Market. Last evening, official information was received at headquarters here that our troops had driven the enemy back during yesterday afternoon, and re-established our picket lines.

Richmond Sentinel, 17th.

Confederates Concentrating near Red River.—The N. Y. Herald says, that it is reported at St. Louis that about 15,000 rebels are concentrating at the mouth of the Red river, apparently for some hostile purpose yet unknown.

Registration of exempts and detailed men.—The war department has ordered the registration of all male white persons between the ages of seventeen and fifty years who are not now actually in the field or in the reserves, and also of all boys who will attain to the age of seventeen within the next twelve months, with the month in which they will become seventeen. The ground of exemptions or detail will also have to be given.

Richmond Dispatch

Burst.—Deserters who came in on Tuesday report that the 15-inch mortar, with which the yankees have been shelling the city recently, bursted several evenings since, killing twenty men.—*Pet. Express.*

Killed.—The New York Herald of the 17th says that Gen. Howell, commanding a Brigade in the 10th corps of Grant's army, was killed by a fall from his horse.

Small Pox.—About fifty cases of this loathsome disease are said to have occurred in Yanceyville and its vicinity. It is mostly confined to negroes. Only three or four deaths have resulted from it.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Doing Well.—We are glad to learn that Mr. Bethune, who was so badly mutilated by the late collision at Morrisville, is doing well. One of his legs was amputated. He is at the Peace Institute Hospital, in this city, where he receives every attention his situation requires.—*Ral. Progress.*

Soldiers' Orphan Fund.—In our recent notice of the contributions to the Orphan Fund by the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, we unintentionally did it justice to the former County, by stating that her subscription was $10,600, and that of Montgomery $22,000, whereas it should have been Moore $22,000, Montgomery $10,600.

Raleigh Standard.

Postmasters Attention.—We are requested to ask Postmasters throughout the country, in directing mail matter to the army of Tennessee, to carefully avoid the use of the name of any town, and direct the packages simply "Army of Tennessee." All other directions produce confusion, and not unfrequently occasion delay in the delivery of the packages at their proper destination. "The army of Tennessee" is a distinct Post Office, and letters directed to "Griffin" or "Atlanta," though the persons to whom they may be directed are in the army, and the regiment and brigade is indicated in the superscription, do not necessarily go into the office of the "army of Tennessee," and consequently do not reach their destination. Therefore to avoid all mistakes, address the packages to the "army of Tennessee" alone.—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

*A